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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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LOOK AT THIS.

From a Democratic Standpoint.

The Charleston News and Courier's Correspondent Gives an Account of a Political Meeting at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina—Antics of the Democratic Murderers—The Followers of Tilden and Hendricks Mounted and Armed.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.]

AIKEN, S. C., Sunday Evening, August 13.—In accordance with instructions, I went over to Edgefield Court House yesterday to report the Republican meeting at that place. Governor Chamberlain, Congressman Smalls, and Judge Mackay came over from Columbia, and arrived at Edgefield in the morning. Elliott didn't come. The meeting was held in front of the Academy, outside of the village, and about fifteen hundred persons, white and black, were present. As soon as the Republicans had taken the stand, about six hundred mounted whites rode up with a large crowd on foot and demanded half of the time for Democratic speakers. The Governor assented, and agreed to half an hour for each speaker. The stand was then crowded with Democrats and Republicans. The Governor spoke first, but said very little, and was evidently under great restraint. He spoke of his desire to reform the State, and compared himself, in this respect, to Governor Tilden. He held that, if elected, he could do more toward reform than any one else. Meantime the Democrats kept crowding closer to the stand, showing a determination to do everything lawful to break the meeting up. About this time the stand came down with a crash, but was replaced, and General Butler replied to the Governor. He made a very bitter speech, speaking out boldly his opinion of the Governor. He said that Smalls and the Governor had denounced him as a leader of Ku-klux and regulators. If they had made this statement, believing it to be true, he was there, face to face, and defied them to prove it. If they did not rise to prove it they stood confessed liars. No proof was offered.

Judge Mackay next spoke, indorsing Governor Chamberlain, and holding that he could do more for the Democrats than one of their own party. He said he knew they could elect their county ticket, but thought it unwise to oppose the Governor.

General Gary followed in a very hot speech against the Governor, in which he abused him roundly, accusing him of fraud and corruption and of willingly keeping Treasurer McDevitt in power after his rascality had been known to him.

Judge Mackay then rose again, but was so frequently interrupted by the Democrats that he could say nothing.

At this point the stand fell flat, prostrating every one upon it except General Butler, who remained perched upon the only point left standing. This mishap was received by the Democrats with cheer after cheer, as significant that Radicals will go down and the Democrats stay up. The negroes by this time were completely hacked. Governor Chamberlain and Smalls left the stand, and with the negroes moved off toward the village, followed by the Democrats cheering, jeering, and threatened to break them up wherever they went to speak. The Democrats then assembled in the court house square, and had a meeting of their own, at which Messrs. Joseph Collison, W. S. Allen, John R. Abney, General Gary and others spoke, declaring that they would carry the county peaceably if they could, but carry it they would. Judge Mackay, who had followed the Democrats, made an out-and out Democratic speech, still, however, indorsing Chambelain as being able to do more for the Democrats than one of their own party. The Judge's speech was loudly cheered by the Democrats. The meeting then adjourned, the Democratic horsemen keeping up cheer after cheer.

It was rumored, later in the evening, that the negroes had threatened to fire the town, and the Democrats called their forces together and camped a little way out of town, in case of emergency. There was no disturbance of any kind. The negroes were terribly frightened, and did not dare to show fight. The Republican speakers were very moderate in their language, and showed by their uneasy manner that they felt ill-satisfied with the look of things. The Governor, Smalls, and Mackay left for Columbia in the afternoon. No negroes spoke.

The Democrats are very jubilant over their victory, and gave the Republicans to understand that they intended to carry the county, and would treat any meeting they attempted to have in the same way that they had done this one. The negroes dispersed quietly, and did not attempt to raise another meeting.

J. K. BLACKMAN.

THE WAR AGAINST THE SIOUX.

ST. PAUL, August 18.

Five hundred Crows volunteered to join General Terry and they were at once rationed and forwarded to him. They will be sent down the north side of the river with General Miles' command, Fifth Infantry.

The *Pioneer Press and Tribune* has a special from Bismarck this evening, containing interesting news additional to that already sent.

The steamer Silver Lake arrived from above to-day. She reports that the steamer Key West was fired into a few miles below Fort Buford on Tuesday by a party of about fifty Indians. No damage was done.

A band of well-armed Indians recently run off a herd of four hundred beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A large number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed one Indian, and his head, preserved in alcohol, will be sent to Washington when opportunity presents.

Grey Eagle's scalp, taken by Dave Campbell, was sent to the Bismarck *Tribune* by the steamer Josephine, so that settles the question whether the fellow was scalped.

Medicine Cloud and party, belonging to Fort Peck agency, whom Major Mitchell, Indian Agent at Fort Peck, sent to Sitting Bull with a message May 27th, last, has returned to the agency. The message sent by Major Mitchell to Sitting Bull was to the effect that he desired him to come and visit Fort Peck, hoping such a step would result in his retiring upon a reservation and ceasing from hostilities against the whites. Sitting Bull replied July 27th: Tell him that I am coming before long to his post to trade; tell him I did not commence hostilities; I am getting old; that I did not want to fight, but the whites rushed me to it and I am compelled to defend myself; that but for the soldiers stationed on the Rosebud, I with my people would have been there before; that if I was assured of the protection of the Great Father I would go to Fort Peck for the purpose of making peace. I and other chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned and we will make peace.

Medicine Cloud numbers the hostiles as consisting of Brule, Uncpapas, Yanctons, Minneconjous, Sarasacs, Ogallalas, Cheyennes and Blackfeet, of the latter but thirty lodges. He says he does not remember the names of many of the leading chiefs. Four Horns and Black Moon are Uncapapas. Each nation has two or three chiefs present and they all insist that they didn't intend to fight the whites, but the Santos commenced the trouble some years ago and the whites crowded them back on to them, so they took it up. He says also that there are no Yanktonnais with them. He estimates the hostiles as consisting of from 8,000 to 10,000 fighting men, the Saranacs and Cheyennes being the most numerous, and they all have many women and children with them. There were several chiefs besides Standing Rock, but they did not engage in the fight. One of these chiefs started to go to the whites with paper at the commencement of the fight, but was shot. There are no white men co-operating with them. He doesn't know how much ammunition they have, but they have plenty of guns and pistols. He thinks they get ammunition from a place called the Burning Grounds, beyond the Black Hills. They captured many horses during the fight and but few mules. The Blackfeet Indians made many presents, consisting of horses, etc., to warriors, in order to induce them to retire from the conflict. They watch continually for the whites, but do not intend to attack, but will fight hard in their own defense. They are living entirely on meat, which they find it very hard to procure, owing to the close proximity of the whites. The hostile camp is now on Tongue river, south of the Yellowstone eleven and a half days' ride. The Indians are in a constant state of alarm. There is no sleep within camp. In answer to inquiries concerning the fight on Little Big Horn, he says the total number of Indians killed was thirty-one, and his estimate of our loss corresponds with what has been heretofore published. He saw five dead Indians in camp dressed in citizen's clothes. The son of the Big Chief of Shians was killed, and was one of the warriors found in the tent. These nine were brave young men, but none were chiefs. The horses, the property of the men, were killed in accordance with their religion, that they may have horses upon which to ride to the happy hunting grounds. The Fort Peck letter concludes: While I am writing a large party of hostile Indians have just arrived upon the opposite bank of the river, including sons of the following chiefs, Four Horns and Black Moon, and now engaged in telegraphing across the river by signs to the Indians on this side, but what their object is has not transpired as yet.

* * *

A Cheyenne dispatch says: All but twenty-seven of the Utes who left Fort Fetterman, after being feasted and armed, and having indulged in numerous war-dances, deserted at Cheyenne river, on Friday last, taking with them the arms furnished them to fight the Sioux.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1876.

Good Advice to Disaffected Republicans.

The President gave some good advice to the members of a Maryland delegation today. For some time past the Maryland Republicans have been squabbling over the Federal offices, in that State, the "outs" coming here constantly in force and beseeching the President to dismiss the "ins." The delegation which called on the President to-day wanted the United States Marshal dismissed. The President said he did not propose to make any more removals in Maryland until the Republicans in that State harmonized their differences. When they became united and then came here, he would do anything in his power to help them. It is to be hoped they will appreciate this good advice and profit by it.

Desertions from the Army.

The Adjutant General, in a communication to the Secretary of War, says that in the last five years 30,000 men have deserted from the army; that last year over 2,500 deserted; that there is but little bar to desertions except the sentiment against it, and the fact that a deserter is always liable to be apprehended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1876.

The Treasury Department Crippled.

The effect of the removal of over 500 clerks in the Treasury Department is already beginning to be felt. The Internal Revenue Bureau loses fifty-four out of 235, and the abolition of Supervisors and consolidation of revenue districts is looked upon as a premium upon fraud, as it will be impossible, with the diminished force, to collect the present high tax on whisky. This diversion of the Democratic House will render necessary the employment of about 150 additional detectives, who must be provided for next winter in a deficiency bill. In the Legislative Appropriation bill, the force of the bank note redemption division of the Treasury Department is reduced considerably. What is saved apparently to the Government by the reduction figures in Mr. Randall's economy speech in the House, is not an actual saving, the fact being that the division does not cost the Government anything, as the expenses of maintaining it are borne by a *pro rata* assessment upon the national banks, levied once or twice a year.

Another Faithful Officer Sacrificed.

The Clerk of the House to-day removed Mr. Isaac Strohm, the Chief Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Strohm is a Republican, and has been in the employ of the House for sixteen years. He has always been a very faithful and efficient officer. His friends think it rather unfair that he should be dismissed at this time without cause, after he has gone through the arduous labors of the late protracted session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1876.

The Election Laws to be Enforced.

Attorney General Taft is preparing a letter of instructions to United States District Attorneys in reference to enforcing the election laws and protecting all citizens in their rights at the polls. The letter will be specially addressed to these officers in New York and the Southern States. The Attorney General will urge that good men be selected for Supervisors, who should be in constant attendance at the places of registration and see that no citizen entitled is prevented from registering. United States marshals will be instructed to appoint a sufficient number of deputies to protect all voters in their rights at the polls, and to aid the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties upon election day, calling upon the *posse comitatus* if necessary, and upon the military authorities should the civil authorities be unable to preserve the peace, and afford the fullest protection to all classes. Officers will be instructed to carefully avoid interfering in any manner with the conduct of elections, except when called upon to enforce the laws and maintain the freedom of the ballot. These instructions will be issued the latter part of this week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1876.

Lawlessness in the South.

The letter of the Secretary of War to General Sherman, in reference to the use of the military force in aid of the legal authorities of the Southern States in protecting a large class of citizens in the exercise of their political rights and the enjoyment of life and property, was directed by the President, in view of the almost daily receipt of intelligence from that section showing a degree of lawlessness and crime unprecedented in the affairs of any civilized country. This condition of things has long been a theme of deep concern. In order, however, that the actual status of things might be laid before him, means were taken to obtain authentic information respecting the situation in the sections from which the most serious complains were received. All that was alleged was more than sustained, and at the same time the incontrovertible evidence of a deeply laid conspiracy to wrest every Southern State irretrievably from the Republican party. These documents are now in the Department of Justice, and will play an important part in the execution of the will of the President that every citizen entitled to the privileges of citizenship shall experience them without fear of the assassin's pistol. In substantiation of the facts already obtained, came the massacre at Hamburg, and more recently the report of the select committee of the Senate on the elections in Mississippi. The President in speaking of this report a few days ago, said that his own information fully sustained this document; that the labors of Mr. Boutwell and his colleagues of the majority of the committee he hoped would elicit the attention of all peaceable and well meaning citizens; that the Northern allies of the Southern Democracy started the cry of the "Bloody Shirt" in order to divert the public mind from the true state of society in the South. He was sorry to find a disposition on the part of some earnest friends of law and order to fall into this Democratic trap, and to permit themselves to be deluded into a fatal indifferedce. The President said that so far as he was concerned, it would be much easier to permit the organized political conspiracy in the South, the outgrowth of which is already apparent in the overturning of State governments and the institution of a *regime* more gross and violent than existed in the worst days of slavery, to go on; that it was then fatal for one to comment on or oppose the sacred institution, and now no less so when anyone undertook to controvert the opinions of an arrogant and intolerant class, and to exercise a right which, by the Constitution and the laws, he was accorded as a citizen of this republic. In commenting upon his letter expressive of his determination to circumvent the programme of the Southern Democracy, he said before leaving the Capital that he held it part of his constitutional duty to protect all classes of citizens in the South, and that organized bands of armed men operating in obedience to the dictates of a political faction, was not in accordance with law and order; that the army should not be used except in the fulfilment of the spirit and letter of the Constitution and laws, but under such authority it would be used effectively, and the President deprecates the persistent violation of law in the South, and says that up to the very last moment of his administration he will see that all citizens of the South enjoy the same rights. The President, in the same conversation, alluded to the political prospects in the South as very gratifying for the Republicans, if there were anything like a fair election. He said that though Mississippi should be counted as Republican, that he had little expectation of it going that way, as the Republicans there were so intimidated at the last election that they could scarcely recover their control. There the conspiracy to wrest the State from the Republicans had taken the firmest hold, and had exerted its shot-gun policy with striking results. The President thinks, however, that Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina show every prospect of going Republican, and Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, if the information he receives from influential party managers be reliable, are not so sure for the Democracy. The President's opinion of the prospects of the Republican party, both in October and the greater contest in November, is that there is but little doubt of success, and intimated in the tone of his conversation with the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, that no influence on his part within the range of his official obligations should be spared to foster and promote that patriotic result. The President recognizes the importance of a thorough campaign in the States holding elections in October, as it would add to the glory and completeness of the contest in November. The President considers the exhibitions of the late session of Congress, so far as the House of Representatives were concerned, as but a shadow of the vindictive spirit of the Southern or controlling wing of the Democratic party if it were to obtain full control of the Government. He says that the industrial and material interests would be ruined by a policy of revenge upon every Northern interest; that the credit and finances of the Government would be sacrificed to the payment of millions to Southern claimants, and that such a period of arrogance, business misfortune and anarchy would be established as would bring untold calamity and distress upon the people. The President does not believe in the studied and meaningless expressions of such men as Lamar, and thinks that a season of long probation for such persons would be best for the safety of the Government. This sudden exhibition of moderation on the part of the Southern leaders he fears may have more reference to the approaching elections and Northern fears than to the generous sentiments of the public weal. In reverting to his letter, the President said that he had no wish to dictate how the people of the South should vote, but that, if in his power, a Republican in Mississippi or Louisiana should vote with as much safety as in Pennsylvania.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

The reports received at the Treasury Department from the various sub-treasuries to the close of business yesterday, show that the available balance in silver coins is reduced to $4,415,013. Since the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of fractional currency in subsidiary coin, the total amount of such coin issued is $14,788,950; of this amount $9,593,937 were for the redemption of fractional currency, and $5,195,013 were for currency obligations at the several mints. There were, at last accounts, $1,824,348 in subsidiary coins. Of this amount about one million dollars was ten cent pieces at San Francisco, and will have to be recoined into halves and quarters; so that the available balance in subsidiary coins is really less than three and one-half million dollars. The total amount paid out at Pittsburgh was $331,885, and the balance remaining on hand is $22,998. At present the mints are not coining silver enough to supply the demand, and there is some fear at the Treasury Department that a famine in subsidiary coins may be experienced before the end of September.

The Four and a Half Per Cents.

No understanding has yet been reached between the Treasury Department and the bankers for placing the four and a half per cent. bonds, The price at which the bonds will be disposed of to the Syndicate forms no part of the pending negotiations. The refunding act requires that the bonds shall be disposed of at their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for six per cent. bonds par for par. The efforts of the Secretary are directed to securing such arrangements as will secure a ready placing of the bonds in the markets of the world, and to satisfying himself that those to whom the sale of the bonds may be intrusted are fully competent to carry out their contracts. Dispatches from Washington have stated that these bonds will be redeemable after 1886. This is a mistake. The act authorizing their issue provides that they shall be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, after fifteen years from the date of their issue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1876.

Discharging the Department Clerks—Bounties for Voluntary Resignations.

The list of those to be discharged from the Treasury Department is being prepared, the purpose being to give them one month's notice and permission to take the usual thirty days' leave of absence prior to their discharge. Under the recent circular inviting resignations about fifty have resigned. In some divisions clerks are contributing to a fund to be divided among those who will volunteer to resign. If the required number of volunteers can be obtained from a division to supply the quota for discharge, the division furnishing volunteers will be saved from the draft. In some instances, the bounty and advance will foot up seven hundred dollars for each volunteer. Secretary Chandler has issued a circular inviting resignations in the Interior Department, promising pay to October 10th, to all who voluntarily retire.

Funeral of Speaker Kerr.

The remains of Speaker Kerr will reach here at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and leave on the noon train for the West. A special car has been procured from Washington, and is being properly draped for the occasion. The remains will reach Pittsburgh at fifteen minutes of two o'clock Wednesday morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1876.

CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The following consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts, among others in the East and South under the legislative bill, have been ordered by the President. Under this order thirty-five collectors will be removed. The First and Third, of West Virginia, are consolidated, and Isaac H. Duval retained. In Pennsylvania, part of the Nineteenth, containing the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk and Cameron is called the Nineteenth, and Charles M. Lynch retained. Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Clarion, Lawrence and Forest compose the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania, of which James C. Brown is retained as collector. The county of Allegheny south of the Ohio river and the counties of Washington, Green, Westmoreland and Fayette compose the Twenty-second district, and Thomas W. Davis is retained. Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and Allegheny north of the Ohio river are consolidated into the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district, and John M. Sullivan retained. The First and Second districts of Tennessee are consolidated into the Second district, and James A. Cooper retained. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Tennessee districts are consolidated into the new Fifth, and Daniel B. Cliffert retained. In Ohio the Eighteenth and part of the Thirteenth are consolidated into the new Eighteenth, and Chas. B. Pettingill retained. Part of the Thirteenth and the Seventh districts of Ohio are consolidated into the new Seventh, and Charles C. Walcutt retained. The First and part of the Second Indiana are consolidated into the new First, and James C. Veatch retained. The Seventh and part of the Sixth Indiana are consolidated into the new Seventh, and Frank White retained. The Fourth and part of the Second Indiana are consolidated, and William Cumback retained. Portions of both the Sixth and Second districts are consolidated into one district, called the Sixth, and Frederick Boggs retained. The Fourth and part of the Tenth Illinois districts are consolidated into the new Fourth and John Fillson retained. The Thirteenth and part of the Tenth Illinois compose the new Thirteenth, Jonathan C. Willis is retained. The First and Fifth Michigan districts are consolidated in the new First, and Luther S. Trowbridge retained. The Second and Third Michigan compose the Third, and H. B. Roweton is retained. The Third and Sixth districts of Iowa are united into the new Third, and Matthew M. Trumbull retained. The Second and part of the First and Fourth, Iowa, compose the new Second, and S. S. Farwell is retained. The Seventh and part of the First compose the new Fourth, and John Connell is retained. The Third and Fourth Missouri are consolidated into the new Fourth, and Arthur C. Stewart is retained.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 15, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Furguson, Philadelphia—Match holder.
C. L. Fowler; Philadelphia—Roofing.
A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia—Skirt elevator.
A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia—Bosom form.
C. L. Dexter, Philadelphia—Ice cream freezer.
G. N. Torrence, Philadelphia—Life preserver.
J. Zentmayer, Philadelphia—Microscope.
L. Berger, Philadelphia—Water conductor.
C. W. Fallows, Philadelphia—Toy horn.
A. Seaforth, Pittsburgh—Swings.
J. Wilhelm, Pittsburgh—Refining sugar.
H. Swindell, Allegheny—Furnace.
F. B. Rice, Warren—Valve.
D. C. Clous, Reading—Meal bin.
J. G. Kurtz, Milton—Elevator.
J. K. Snavely, Middletown—Millstone dress.
Reissue—J. E. Wootten, Reading—Furnace.
Trade Mark—J. Anneat, Philadelphia—Table sauce.

OHIO.

J. Ireland, Cleveland—Car truck.
P. Francis, Cleveland—Animal tethers.
A. B. King, Camden—Plows.
J. H. McIntire, Crestline—Weather strip.
S. Ostrander, Dayton—Paper bag.
W. H. Pritz, Dayton—Harvester.
J. S. Corbin, Laurel—Chain pump.
A. W. Coates, Alliance—Rakes.
S. Hobbs, Wilmot—Brooms.
A. Panhburn, Fremont—Scales.
A. Conrady, Cincinnati—Jelly strainer.
T. & A. Sharp, Salem—Valve.
Cope & Maxwell, Hamilton—Valve.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Ready Rope—Murderers Lynched in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Two young men, Henry Smith and Squire Hammond, who were in jail at Overton, Owen county, Ky., for the murder of a highly respected citizen of Owen county, Robert Martin, were taken from jail about one clock Saturday morning last, by a masked band of men, and hung upon a tree near the town. Very little excitement was manifested about the lynching, the citizens generally approving the law less. The young men were considered wild and reckless when under the influence of liquor, as was the case when they murdered Mr. Martin.

Fatal Affray in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—James H. Light and F. O. Rabine, of Calhoun, Mo., got into a quarrel yesterday, at the railroad depot of that town, about some business matters, they being competitors in trade, and Rabine struck Light several blows with a wheel spoke, felling him to the ground, injuring him very severely. While on the ground Light drew a pistol and put two balls into Rabine, inflicting wounds from which he died in a few minutes.

The report of the attempted train robbery on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad a few days ago, proves to have been a hoax.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

TERMS OFFERED BY TURKEY TO SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 17.—The proclamation published to-day inviting the Servians to submission and offering protection to those submitting, says: The Turkish commanders are ordered to protect all peaceable inhabitants and their property.

THE STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 17.—In reply to speeches made in the English House of Commons lately to the effect that Russia was stronger in 1853 than now, the *Gaulois* shows now that Russia in 1853 had an army of 600,000 men, and now 1,340,000 as peace armament, and 2,560,000 in time of war.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Servo-Turkish War.

SERVIA READY FOR PEACE, BUT NOT PREPARED TO SACRIFICE PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, August 18.—Prince Milan has received from several, if not from all the Powers, congratulations upon the birth of an heir, all of which contain expressions leaving no doubt in the mind of the Prince that the Powers are desirous of seeing an end of the war, which is dangerous to the general peace of Europe. The result is Servia is ready for peace, but will not consent to the deposition of Prince Milan or sacrifice of any territory, nor will she submit to Turkish administration. The Servians are defending Milanovatz. If it falls Turkish advances on Belgrade and Servendria could not be prevented. To-day the Turks attacked the outposts near Bielina, and were repulsed. They attacked the Drina army yesterday near Badovinatz, and were repulsed with great loss. The reports that the Servians were defeated in Drina and at Banja are pure inventions.

TURKS AT NISH STARVING—RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 18.—A correspondent, writing from Philipoppolis under date of August 11th, says: "The condition of the Turkish army at Nish is deplorable, and starvation is threatening. The country around does not afford supplies of forage. Along the road between Nish and Sofro the villages are all abandoned; the army will soon be obliged to advance into Servian territory for supplies, or retreat. Through the efforts of Schuyler, of the American Legation, the release of all the prisoners, except those in the first category, has been ordered.

PRINCE MILAN OPPOSES AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, August 18.—Prince Milan yesterday gave audience to the Consuls of the six Powers separately. A strong pressure was brought to bear in favor of peace or armistice, but this the Prince refused. The report is untrue that Belgrade is being prepared for siege.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY—WAR TO THE KNIFE—ACTIVITY OF THE MONTENEGRIN PRINCE.

BELGRADE, August 19.—Dispatches from General Tchernayeff to Prince Milan report that his army is perfectly reorganized and ready to reassume the offensive.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held yesterday, Prince Milan presiding, at which it was resolved to continue the war to the last extremity.

The Prince of Montenegro, understanding that the Turks intended to invade Montenegro from Albania, has left his brother-in-law, Vukovich, in command of the troops in Herzegovina, and has marched with eight battalions into Montenegro, whence he will invade Albania, where the Catholics promise him support.

SERVIAN MILITARY DISPOSITION IN BOSNIA—PETROVATZ IN FLAMES—CONCENTRATION OF THE TURKS NEAR LIVNO—A TURKISH REVERSE.

RAGUSA, August 19.—Prince Milan has intrusted Colonel Despotovico with the chief command of the insurgents in Bosnia, who has defeated the Turks at Petrovatz, setting fire to the town.

The Turks have left the Austrian frontier and are concentrating in the vicinity of Livno.

A body of about 5,000 Turks have been defeated at Iankova.

The Turkish forces now in the vicinity of Albania are estimated at 40,000 men.

MEETING OF THE SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA.

BELGRADE, August 19.—It is understood that the Skuptchina will be convoked shortly.

CRETE GROWING RESTIVE.

VIENNA, August 19.—The *Political Correspondence* announces that great excitement again prevails in Crete.

THE RESULT OF TURKISH STRATEGY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—In consequence of the Turkish strategy in marching back to Granada Pass and around northwesterly to the rear of Alexinatz, the great Servian army at Banja Pass is useless. Ali Saib attacked the Servian entrenchments on the frontier, and the Servians fled towards Alexinatz. The Bashi-Bazanks are firing the villages behind them.

AN INSURRECTION IN CRETE—THE TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, August 20.—An Athens dispatch announces that an insurrection has broken out at Retimo, in Crete.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a report has been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinians at Zeakgraga, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.

A dispatch from Alexinatz reports that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday, Ali Saib pressed toward Tesica. The cannonading was heavy, and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the afternoon, and the Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following document is furnished by Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington:

"At the time when Servia, forgetting her duties as vassal of his Majesty the Sultan, and regardless of the obligations imposed upon her by treaties, seeks to invade the Ottoman provinces on the frontiers, the Imperial Government owes to itself, as well as to the people placed under the scepter of His Majesty, to state the motives which have determined its conduct during the course of the present events.

"Every one has been able to appreciate the great value of the privileges and immunities so generously granted to Servia by the Sublime Porte. The last concessions made by the Porte to Servia, after her position had been established by an international treaty, shall equally be remembered. Indeed, even the history of Servia, from the date of the conquest, presents nothing but a long series of generous acts and favors on the part of the Sovereign conferred upon the province with an unquestionable liberality. Thus it happens that Servia finds herself in possession of an exceptional *regime*, while, at the same time, institutions adapted to the degree of education of her population offered her the opportunity to attain important progress.

"This normal and regular development of the prosperity of the principality, which gave promise of the best results, stopped suddenly on the very day that a few ambitious and reckless men, who sacrifice to a vain popularity the true interests of their country after having gained access to power, modified for their personal interests the fundamental basis of the former constitution. Moreover, they gave almost full liberty to the press, so as to better control public opinion, excite the mind of the Servian people and blind them with a brilliant but deceptive future which they never dreamed of, thus leading them astray from their peaceful avocations in order to use them as willing tools for rash and criminal undertakings.

"From the beginning of the insurrection in Herzegovina these men neglected nothing to give to their conduct a hostile character which their vain protestations of loyalty and of strict neutrality could scarcely conceal for a single instant. It was they themselves who, through their emissaries sent in the neighboring countries, have fomented, sustained, encouraged and developed the insurrection by every moral and material means in their power; they alone gave it that strength and organization the repression of which causes so many ruins, the shedding of so much blood and imposes so many sacrifices.

"Again, it is these guilty men who have aided the insurgents in furnishing them with money, arms, ammunition and a great number of recruits, and who, by taking an unscrupulous advantage of the rank given to their country in virtue of treaties, changed Servia into a rebellious State, an asylum and a rallying point for the insurgents flying before our troops.

"It is now well ascertained that the insurgent chiefs receive their instructions from Belgrade, and that numerous bands, organized in the country with the knowledge of the authorities, come to attack our soldiers, pillage and burn our villages, kill the inoffensive and peaceful inhabitants and spread everywhere ruin and devastation.

"It is well know for nearly a year, and notwithstanding this provoking and disloyal attitude, what has been the forbearance of the Porte and the moderation it has opposed to the incessant and hostile conduct of the Servian Government. But far from changing anything in their resolution the men who thus lead on Servia to reckless adventures, taking advantage of the pacific dispositions of the Sublime Porte, exhausted the treasury and the resources of the country in heavy purchases of arms, giving to understand that they were preparing to take an open and active part in the insurrection.

"By that means they encouraged the Herzegovinan and Bosnian insurgents, with the hope of an early armed intervention by the principality.

"Justly, preoccupied with the state of affairs, which was growing more and more threatening, the Sublime Porte could not delay any longer the sending of a few corps of observation on the frontiers of Servia and Montenegro, for the sole purpose of restoring tranquility among the alarmed population and of bringing to a close the incursions and depredations of those bands.

"Finally, the state of things reached such a point that the Imperial Government found itself under the necessity of asking officially of the authorities at Belgrade formal and categorical explanations upon the concentration of the Prince's troops so near our vilayets.

"In his answer, Prince Milan, to justify his conduct and to mislead public opinion, endeavored to intervert the parts and change the responsibility in protesting against the military measures we had taken and which was the result of a situation created by the reprehensible acts of his administration.

"The Prince of Servia carried his audacity still further. He addressed us a letter asking the authorization to allow his troops to enter into Bosnia for the purpose, he said, of aiding in pacifying that country, and concluded in declaring to us that, in case of a refusal, he was resolved to act accordingly. In the meantime his agent at Constantinople was instructed to request that Servia be intrusted with the administration of Bosnia on the condition of paying an annual tribute. The day following the receipt of that letter, and without waiting for our answer, the Servians invaded a part of our provinces. On the same day Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, whose attitude toward the Sublime Porte had shown no great evidence of fidelity, telegraphed to us that the ambiguous character of his relations with the Sublime Porte was to be changed into declared hostilities. The two princes, soon after their declarations, having commenced acts of open rebellion, the line of conduct to be followed by the Imperial Government was at once decided upon. It was to repel aggression by force.

"As one of the signers of the Treaty of Paris, who regulated the position of the vassal principalities toward the Sovereign Court, the Sublime Porte was anxious to adhere religiously and to the end to that international act. Thus it decided not to go beyond the limits of the moderation which it had kept heretofore, save only when it was violently attacked.

"In opening the hostilities the Servian Government has lost *ipso facto* the advantage derived from the privileges and immunities granted to it by the Sublime Porte and solemnly guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. The Prince of Servia and the Prince of Montenegro, with a blind obstinacy, have rejected the advices of Europe; they have forfeited all their engagements and failed in their duties; they must bear the consequences of this insane conquest which they began themselves.

"The whole world will do us justice that we have carried our moderation to the utmost limit. We have done so for the sake of peace, though our conciliating conduct has imposed upon us considerable sacrifices. To the last moment we hoped that the Servian Government and the Prince of Montenegro, wisely counselled, would meet us in the same thought in order to avoid a greater effusion of blood and the innumerable evils of war; that they would shrink from the grave responsibility of the strife which they began and the consequences thereof which no one can foresee.

"But since it has been ordered otherwise, strong in our rights as in our conscience, and trusting in the justice of our cause, all our efforts shall tend toward a vigorous prosecution of the struggle waged against us and try to bring it to a speedy close.

"By this means we shall be able to execute sooner the reforms and improvements which our august Sovereign has the firm will to introduce in the Empire and which shall give to our populations the material and moral comforts they have a right to expect from the Government of His Majesty the Sultan.

"We are convinced that all our subjects, without any distinction whatever, will, with their aid and wishes, support the Empire in the war in which it is compelled to engage against the enemies of their peace and country.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, 1876."

THE SERVIANS MASSING FOR A FINAL STAND—RUSSIA ALL FOR WAR.

LONDON, August 21.—A special received from Alexinatz, dated the 18th instant, states that General Tchernayeff has removed his headquarters to Delegrad, where he has massed 36,000 men for a final stand. The abandonment of Alexinatz is contemplated.

A special from Berlin says it is stated that General Tchernayeff's reports of a victory have changed the peaceful disposition of the Russian Government. Even the Czar, confidently expecting a favorable change in the position of the Servians, has abandoned mediatory efforts. It is asserted the Porte possesses undeniable proofs that the Russian consular agents have been inciting insurrections in Bulgaria.

FIGHTING ON SUNDAY—BAD FOR THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, August 21.—Since the Cabinet council held here Saturday last, the peace party appears to have gained ground, and an early conclusion of an armistice is thought probable. Fighting was proceeding all through yesterday, in the direction of Alexinatz. No official account of the result has yet been communicated here, from which it is apprehended the Servians were worsted.

TURKS MOVING AGAINST ALEXINATZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—The Greek Minister has presented a note to the Porte from the Greek Government, demanding that Turkey grant the requests of the Cretans, because their discontent is reaching the people of Greece.

Ali Saile Pasha is marching on Alexinatz simultaneously with Eyoule Pasha. Alexinatz and Delegrad, it is expected, will surely fall.

OBITUARY.

Speaker Michael C. Kerr.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Mr. Kerr was born near Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. He was chiefly self-educated, but studied at several academies, finally graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Louisville University in 1851. In early manhood he supported himself by teaching school, but after a brief residence in Kentucky he settled at New Albany, Ind., where, in 1852, he commenced the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected City Attorney of that town, and Prosecuting Attorney for the county in 1855. In 1856 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature. Six years later he was elected Reporter to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and published five volumes of reports. In 1864 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served on the Committee on Private Land Claims and Accounts. He was re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman at large in Indiana, and was defeated by Hon. Godlove S. Orth by a majority of 162. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, the first session of which has just closed, receiving 13,891 votes against 12,582 votes for James A. Cravens, Republican. His chief characteristic was his untiring industry. In the fall of 1874 he spoke in nearly every town, and certainly in every county in Indiana, a task far beyond his strength, and the result of which was an illness which kept him confined to his bed for many days. On the assembling of Congress he was chosen Speaker by the Democratic majority, the vote being, Kerr 173, Blaine 106.

Of his subsequent performances the country is familiar. After appointing the House Committees he served as Speaker for a brief period, but was soon compelled, on account of ill-health, to ask for a leave of absence. This was granted him, and he sought medical advice in this city. After a few days of rest and treatment, Mr. Kerr returned to Washington and resumed his post. He presided over the House with fairness and impartiality, but was again compelled to vacate the chair. During his absence Mr. Cox, and subsequently Mr. Sayler, were selected as Speakers *pro tem*. Acting upon the advice of his physicians, Mr. Kerr visited Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, where he remained up to the time of his death.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the *World* from Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, 19th, says: Our friend Mr. Kerr died about seven this evening. I have been by his side for two days. His last hours were painless, as he so much desired. His composure was as remarkable as it was heroic. He was thoroughly content and prepared for the unseen world. He was conscious and intelligent, gentle and brave to the end. His disease was consumption of the bowels, but toward the last the lungs were involved. He has been for days past in fact a disembodied intellect, a mere skeleton. Everything possible to be done at this remote spot to soften this blow to his family by throwing the tenderest care around his dying bed has been done, and the last offices will be performed with all the thoughtfulness they could ask. We have sent to the officers of the House at Washington for an escort. His body will be taken to New Albany on Monday.

S. S. COX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—An embalmer was sent to Rockbridge Alum Springs last night to embalm the body of the late Speaker Kerr, and to-night a casket for his remains was forwarded. The party accompanying it included Representatives Sayler and H. Casey Young, together with Colonel Adams, Clerk of the House, under whose direction, in the absence of the authorized agencies, the preparations were made.

* * *

The rebel claims for compensation from the United States Treasury now before the Democratic House of Representatives reach $160,000,000. These claims only make up the skirmish line. There is a whole army of them ready to advance in the same direction.

POLITICAL.

Kansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—ANTHONY FOR GOVERNOR.

TOPEKA, August 17.—The Committee on Credentials of the State Convention reported at ten o'clock last night, and at eleven balloting for Governor commenced. Colonel George T. Anthony, of Leavenworth, was nominated after several ballots, and at 2:30 o'clock the convention adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

The convention reassembled this morning and completed the State ticket, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, M. J. Salter; Secretary of State, T. H. Cavanaugh; Auditor, E. J. Bonebrake; Treasurer, John Francis; Attorney General, Willard Davis; State Superintendent, A. M. Leon; Associate Justice, A. Brewer.

Electors at large—W. T. Simons, D. H. Vernon; First district, Thomas Hughes; Second district, W. Johnson; Third district, J. C. Wilson. The Committee on Resolutions reported a lengthy platform, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MONMOUTH, ILL., August 17.—The Republican Congressional Convention, for the Tenth district, at Bushnell, yesterday, nominated Colonel B. F. Marsh for Congress.

GALESBURG, ILL., August 17.—The Republican Congressional Convention, after an exciting contest yesterday, nominated Thomas R. Boyd.

South Carolina.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBIA, August 17.—The platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention declares the acceptance in good faith of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; adopts the St. Louis platform; demands genuine and thorough reform in the State; arraigns the leaders of the Republican party for arraying race against race; holding unfair and fraudulent elections, mismanaging finances, hopelessly involving the State in debt, and for unparalleled corruption; calls upon all citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliation, to join in restoring the good name of the State, and concludes as follows: We discountenance all disturbances of the peace of the State, and denounce all instigators and promoters thereof, and call upon all our fellow citizens, irrespective of party lines, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will; and if the Government of the States is committed to our control, we pledge ourselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all its people, and to speedily bring to summary justice any who dare violate them. We desire a fair, peaceable election, appealing to reason and not the passion of the people, and demand of the Republican party a fair showing in the appointment of the Commissioner of Election. We demand a fair election and a fair count.

Indiana.

"REFORM" RALLY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17.—Hon. Franklin Landers, M. C., returned home this morning. To-night a large delegation of the Tilden and Hendricks club with torches called at his residence and escorted him to a stand near the *Sentinel* office, when he addressed a large assembly of his political friends. After Mr. Landers' address, Hon. J. D. Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees made brief addresses.

GENERAL HARRISON OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—General Benjamin Harrison began his canvass for Governor of Indiana at Danville, in Hendricks county, to-day, where he addressed a large meeting and spoke for nearly three hours, and almost entirely on national politics, his only reference to State matters being a warm advocacy of such an amendment of the State Constitution as would permit of the enactment of a rigid registry law. He had only a single sentence for Hendricks, which was, that if he had said or done anything in favor of his country in her hour of trial, history had failed to record it. He began by explaining that he had in the start declined to allow the use of his name for the Governorship only for purely personal reasons, and not because he did not appreciate the high honor which the nomination would confer, nor because he feared to enter the contest, which he was convinced, and had been for some months, must end in a Republican victory. Then he reviewed at some length and in strong terms the history of the Democratic party, claiming that as an organization it was disloyal to the country. The people need not take this kind of talk or trust, that all is not quiet and orderly in the South. It is called the waving of the bloody shirt. It is an expression with which he had no patience, for it was an insult to the loyal soldiers who had fought for the nation's life. He then took up the record of Tilden, beginning with the Kent letter of 1860, which he characterized as the utterances of a secessionist, reading portions of it and commenting on them at length, and with much severity. He took up in order the letter of Dr. Russell, and showing that Tilden held the same sentiments in March, 1861, and again proved the same thing by his refusal to take part in the war meeting in April, 1861, and by the Chicago peace resolution of 1864. He then dealt with Tilden as the ally of Tweed and a sham reformer, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

When General Harrison had concluded, Senator Booth, of California, who is visiting his relatives in this State, was seen by somebody to be in the court room, and a cry was raised for him. He refused for some moments to say anything, but being finally forced forward by the continued demands, he said: It would be hardly worth while to come so far to say so little, but this call of yours thrills my heart as it has not before been thrilled for years, for to-day I stand for the first time in my native State to speak to my fellow citizens upon a political question. I can only congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. I can congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that they have a leader in this canvass who bears an historic name, to which he adds luster by his own abilities and patriotism. I can only rejoice with you that the first Governor of the Territory of Indiana will give us a Governor in the Centennial year. I don't deny that as far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon. The divisions between the Republican and Democratic parties are great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration; but when I find the Democratic party as a compact mass cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, all other questions, in my mind, are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me, I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins.

For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea; for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come, yea, the fullness of the time, when it should lumber the ground no longer. I don't deny that the Republican party has made mistakes; I don't deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents; but look at the past behind us; think of the great questions it has confronted; think of the hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands that it has employed; think of the difficulties it has passed through, the work it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have been but as the bends of the river that do not deflect its channels as it reaches to the sea, and there is this to be said of it that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity; that when the catastrophe came that good men all over the world supposed would have destroyed us, it snatched victory even from the jaws of death and made the event that was to blot us out from among nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seal of universal freedom and make it the guaranty of indissoluble union.

Tennessee.

RENOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Hon. William C. Whitthorn, the present incumbent, was nominated for re-election to Congress from the Seventh Tennessee district at the Democratic Convention at Lawrenceburg yesterday.

A RAMPANT REBEL RECANTS FOR POLICY SAKE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 18.—Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, nominated one of the Presidential electors for the State at large by the Democratic Convention against his earnest protest, will publish in the *American* to-morrow a letter to the Executive Committee, peremptorily declining the nomination, of which the following is the substance:

"The country greatly needs and demands thorough retrenchment, reform and honest administration of the Government. It needs and demands that the Constitution in all its parts, as well the late amendment, as the original, shall be respected as the supreme law of the land, and that the Government be administered in subordination to its letter and spirit, not upon narrow prejudices and sectional hates engendered by the war. I shall earnestly advocate the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, Federal and State. I believe in the punishment by indictment and conviction of all lawlessness, no matter where it occurs, or who be the offenders. I stand ready to vindicate the constitutional legal rights of every man, no matter of what race, nationality or color, and without regard to previous condition or opinions. I stand ready to resist all efforts to intimidate or coerce the exercise of the elective franchise, believing that every citizen should vote his honest opinions at every election. I am opposed to military government in time of peace, and shall earnestly oppose the policy of remanding any States back to a territorial form of government. While I shrink from no responsibility which attaches to me by reason of past official action, it is evident that a revival and discussion of the merits and demerits of the issues of the war can only irritate and arouse the worst passions and lead to no practical or good result. When the Confederate soldiers surrendered their arms eleven years ago, the people of the Confederate States surrendered in good faith the issues in which the war had its origin. From that day every intelligent citizen of those States has regarded the issues of war settled finally and forever, and has endeavored to make himself a law-abiding citizen. If we would make this country prosperous and happy, the people North and South must place themselves upon a higher plane, a broader nationality and a broader brotherhood, forget sectional prejudice and return to simple, economical and constitutional methods of administration. This accomplished, every feeling of distrust will disappear from the Union, and the people of both sections may work harmoniously together, emulating each other in the efforts to achieve the glorious destiny which awaits us as a great country and a great people. Let every American citizen feel that the laws and flag of the country no longer cover and protect half a Union only, but protect alike from the humblest to the greatest of all citizens of all States, and that they are everywhere entitled to be and are profoundly respected. If we were actuated by no higher consideration than those of self-interest, these interests all conspire to make us struggle for and desire the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, because the peace, prosperity and happiness of ourselves and State depends upon it.

Vermont.

VERGENNES, August 19.—Governor Jewell spoke here this evening in the largest hall in the city, which was filled to overflowing and hundreds were unable to obtain seats. Great enthusiasm is everywhere manifested.

Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 17.—The various Tilden and Hendricks clubs of the city united in a grand torchlight procession to-night, complimentary to Hon. H. B. Payne, M. C. from this district, whom they serenaded at his residence on Euclid avenue. Speeches were made by Mr. Payne and Hon. R. P. Spalding.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

COLUMBUS, August 19.—Private advices received here from San Francisco to-day represent that California and Nevada are sure for Hayes and Wheeler. The Republicans in both those States are united, thoroughly organized, and exceedingly confident of success. The California Independents, led by Senator Booth, will almost to a man support the Republican ticket. Governor Hayes is receiving a great many calls from persons passing through Columbus from nearly all parts of the Union. These callers bring very encouraging information as to the progress of the canvass in the various States, and with one voice declare their implicit confidence in a sweeping Republican victory in November. Hon. Carl Schurz has been engaged to make several speeches in the German language in Ohio, beginning at Cleveland, August 24th. He will also, at a later period, speak at several points in English. There is a great demand for his services from all directions.

The only sign of enthusiasm yet given by the Ohio Democracy is their evident exultation over the nomination of Tom Ewing, which is regarded by them as a complete nullification of all the resumption doctrine there is in the St. Louis platform or in Tilden's letter of acceptance. Mr. Ewing is now the leader of the Democratic party in Ohio, and his extreme rag-money views fairly reflect its dominant sentiment. Great interest is felt here in the approaching Saratoga Convention. There is a deep anxiety that its nominations shall be such as will carry the full strength of the Republican party in New York.

General.

William Allen says R. B. Hayes is the sort of a man that it is safest to be afraid of.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Tilden is "professionally a pirate, politically a reformer."

The people are not disposed to trust the public men who have once deceived them. Hence their unconquerable distrust of the Democrats.

The editor of the New York *Express* says he will blow the Republican chiefs sky-high in November. He must be a great blower.

As Mr. Hayes never embezzled any railroad bonds and Mr. Wheeler never stole any water works bonds, they of course have no right to be considered reformers.

"Tweed and Tilden." What a charming aliteration the "T T's" were in old Tammany times. The former will be known as "black T," and the latter as "mixed T."

The San Antonio *Herald* (Democratic) says: "Truly is the State government of Texas a curse, and its laws a mockery." That State government is Democratic in all its branches.

Our reform Governor was very much mortified the other day by so simple an event as having to climb upon the back of a chair in order to see over a five-foot-eight-wall.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

The trio—

We three
Reformers be
Tilden, Tweed
And Morrissey.

Tilden has had more of his assertions disproved by undoubted facts than any letter writer of late years. As was said of Lord Brougham, he seems to be "a man of vast and varied misinformation."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* accuses a political opponent of violating "some of the most sacred and important of the Twelve Commandments." The *Enquirer* goes for inflation, and this may account for the increased number.

Ex-Senator Landon, of Bradford, one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, who has been trying to persuade himself, for a few years past, that it was his duty to act with the Democrats, has given up the effort and returned to the Republican party.

Even Governor Hendricks acknowledges that the Democratic leaders throughout Indiana are very much discouraged and have a foreboding of disaster to their State ticket in October, which, of course, would make the election of Hayes and Wheeler a thing not to be contended against.

The noble craftsmen we promote,
Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest man shall have his vote,
Each child shall have his school.
For what avail
The plow and sail,
Or land, or life,
If freedom fail?—[*The Republican policy as epitomized by Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

The Terre Haute, Ind., *Evening Mail* (Independent), which had a fancy that it took the pains to express at the opening of the campaign, that the Democrats would be successful in that State, now takes a different view of the situation, and predicts a majority of 20,000 for General Ben. Harrison.

We understand that ex-Governor Paris C. Dunning, of Bloomington, who has for the past few years been acting with the Democratic party, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. He is one of the best political speakers in the State, and will doubtless make himself heard during the present campaign.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

We have received from the publishers a Democratic campaign song, entitled "*Honest Sam Tilden.*" It will be observed that the publisher recognizes the necessity of specifying which Sam Tilden he means, for fear some persons might suppose that Sam Tilden, the Presidential candidate, was the party referred to.—*Lafayette Journal.*

Another little scheme of economy. It is said that the man who named his son "John Wilkes Booth Hamilton" will be paid by the ex-rebel House his salary as clerk to the Ways and Means Committee for the full session. That's right, gentlemen. It is in your line of business. The payment of rebel claims is, and that is the claim of a rebel.

The Cincinnati Republicans dedicated a new wigwam last week, and General Noyes made a rousing speech, in the course of which, alluding to Tilden's reforms, he made this point: "There has not been a single man of that canal ring punished to this day, but one of them was convicted, and he turned up at St. Louis the other day an ardent supporter of Tilden."

The *World*, referring to Tilden's secret circular, sent out before election in 1868, says Tilden did not see, did not sign, and had no knowledge of it until after election. The *World* will persist in writing Tilden down an ass. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was examined before the Congressional Committee on the subject, and the Committee wrung from him the fact that he saw the circulars on the table in the Committee room, but did not know exactly what they were being used for. Poor innocent! He was the head of the Committee and did not know anything about what was going on! Go on, Mr. *World*, and write down your candidate for President an old ass! He didn't know! He didn't see! Too thin!

KING LEAR TO TILDEN.

"Get thee glass eyes.
And, like a scurvy politician,
Seem to see the things thou dost not."

TILDEN'S RAILROAD.

Report of the Committee of Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad—The Division of First Mortgage Bonds.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

The committee of the Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, appointed June 8, 1875, have just submitted a long report to the stockholders and bondholders of the road concerning the issue and distribution of bonds and stock.

The committee is composed of Thomas Denny, John S. Barnes and William Bayard Cutting. It was appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the road, originally preferred by Mr. William C. Whitney, and to sue for any money or property that might seem rightfully to belong to the company not being in its possession.

The report sets forth that the committee being unable to obtain the books and accounts of the company in the possession of Mr. Tilden, employed an accountant, who reported that the Purchasing Committee of the company, after satisfying all claims arising from the reorganization of the road and receiving $36,500 in compensation for their services, had a surplus of securities remaining in their hands to the amount, apparently, of $131,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute first mortgage bonds, $82,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage preferred bonds, $38,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage income bonds, 898 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute preferred stock, 2,800 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute common stock.

They further reported that these securities were subsequently issued and made an active liability of the company, without any resulting pecuniary advantage or consideration to the company.

The report was adopted and an offer was made to the Purchasing Committee to submit the matter to arbitration. This offer was refused, and in February, 1876, the special committee filed the complaint of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, against Charles Butler, Samuel J. Tilden, Russel Sage and Robert Bayard, the acting members of the Purchasing Committee, for an accounting in regard to the use which they had made of these securities.

MR. TILDEN'S LAWSUIT—HE IS CONDEMNED BY HIS OWN ADMISSIONS.

[From the Evansville, Ind., Journal, 18th.]

The friends of Mr. Tilden are just now making desperate efforts to impress the public with the belief that the charges of dishonesty, out of which the suit now pending against him in New York grew, are mere political persecutions.

We propose to show by a plain statement of the case and by the admissions of Mr. Tilden himself and his associates, that he has betrayed his trust, has appropriated property to his own use to which he never had the slightest claim, either *legally* or *morally*. The first public accusation made against Mr. Tilden concerning the transactions out of which this suit grew, was contained in a communication of Mr. W. D. Griswold to the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, which appeared in that paper several months before the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Griswold is a well known lawyer and railroad man, formerly of Terre Haute, now of St. Louis. He is a man of undoubted integrity and is a Democrat in politics.

The statement of the case by Mr. Griswold is very lengthy, but the substance of it is contained in a few plain propositions which have not been denied by Mr. Tilden himself. The propositions are to the following effect:

1. Some time prior to the year 1860, Mr. Tilden was employed as an attorney of the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company to enforce payment against that company by a foreclosure of these mortgages and a sale of the property of the company.

2. He proceeded, in pursuance of this employment, to foreclose the mortgages, and procured a judicial sale of all the property of the company, had it bought in, organized a new corporation, and procured a transfer of the property purchased at the judicial sale to it.

3. The terms of this arrangement were, that the property was, before being transferred to the new company, to be conveyed to a trustee by way of mortgage, to secure the payment of certain new bonds to be issued by the new [illegible] of the bonds of the old company upon which the road had been sold. So that although there was a sale and a purchase *pro forma*, there was no money paid, and none received. And for the purpose of the new organization new stock was issued and directors were elected, both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Griswold being among the number.

4. The new corporation having been formed and set in motion, the new bonds and stocks having been issued and distributed, Mr. Tilden, as attorney, had fully performed his undertaking, and he rendered his bill and received in full for these services $20,000, which was paid by the corporation. Whether this was a large fee or a small one is not material to the present inquiry. It was all he charged and doubtless all he earned.

5. In order to make this transfer, which was the transfer of all the property of the old company to a new company, represented by the new stockholders and the two classes of mortgage bondholders, to the exclusion of all the other creditors, who held claims of immense magnitude, as Mr. Tilden tells us, it became necessary to have some person or persons to bid in the railroad at Marshal's sale, to execute the deed of trust, prepared of course by Mr. Tilden as attorney and then to execute a deed prepared in like manner conveying to the new corporation all the railroad property, and to distribute the new bonds under the arrangement, to the holders of the two classes of the bonds of the old company.

6. Now Mr. Tilden and four others were selected to perform these, little more than passive duties. They paid no money, gave no obligation save that to pay the purchase price of the property in the bonds of the new company, by delivering them to the parties entitled to receive them under the arrangement. All the business required to be done by this committee was that which the attorney Mr. Tilden was paid for doing as such. He of course prepared the papers, the committee all executed them. He designated the parties entitled to receive the bonds, and passed upon the regularity of the authority of those who professed to represent them, and whoever of the committee was the custodian, perhaps Mr. T. himself, delivered the new bonds prepared and furnished by the new company, to the proper parties. This was the sum of their labors.

7. It became necessary, in order to give all the holders of these new bonds equal priority in the trust deed, to have the bonds designated, and for convenience of distribution a number and amount of bonds larger than was needed were issued. When the distribution was completed under the arrangement there remained in the hands of the committee $284,000, which, as the trust was *functus officio*, they were directed, by the Board of Directors, to seal up and lay away, but which they in fact converted to their own use, and upon which for thirteen years they have regularly collected interest.

This is the case stated by Mr. Griswold. Shortly after this publication by Mr, Griswold, Sage, Butler and [illegible] Tilden's associates published an elaborate answer to it. The suit being instituted and based upon the same state of facts and some additional ones, Mr. Tilden has answered the complaint. The substance of his answer is published in Monday's *State Sentinel*.

These answers are in substance the same; show the handiwork of the same person, and are both *campaign documents*. They are in style and composition much like Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance; a style not unknown either in literature, law or politics. It consists mainly in the use of elegant and adroitly framed sentences, without any definiteness of meaning; or perhaps we might better say in such a case as this in using many mysterious words in order to *hide the point*, instead of using a few simple ones by which it would be manifest.

There is no direct denial of any of the material facts charged. But Mr. Tilden and his associates say: "We did not buy as trustees, we bought for ourselves; we did not sell as trustees, we sold for ourselves. The difference between what we gave and what we sold for is $284,000." They further say that it was expressly stipulated that they should purchase for themselves. How purchase for themselves with the means of their clients and principals, entrusted to them, in which they had no interest, and which belonged to the creditors and stockholders of the railroad company? This is but a shallow subterfuge. This stipulation between a part of the creditors of the company to the exclusion of the others, is but a fraudulent pretense. A stipulation that men to whom property is conveyed without consideration, in which they have no interest, and simply as a means of transfer to another, shall hold it for themselves is dishonest upon its face, is utterly repugnant to the relations of the parties, and nugatory. As well talk about a stipulation between the board of commissioners and the county treasurer, that the latter shall hold the orders redeemed with the money of the county *for himself*.

If Mr. Tilden is a *great lawyer*, he can not set up such a defense for himself without being a *great knave* as well. If he be but a pretender, however, still he knows he was never entitled to any portion of those bonds. Neither he nor any of his associates pretend that the stockholders or other creditors, to the one or the other of whom these bonds belonged, either for issue or cancellation, ever knew or assented to the taking of the bonds; and there is not the slightest pretense that the committee obtained possession of them in any other manner than as charged by Mr. Griswold, except upon the sheer quibbling, unconscionable and utterly untenable pretense that that which they held as a mere committee and as trustees was their own, a pretense too shallow to be stated without being condemned.

But Mr. Tilden says further: "True, we did take the bonds, but we performed great, meritorious services for the corporation. We brought this old defunct railroad up to a great and valuable property, now worth millions." Mr. Tilden was paid for all he did, and this is no justification for him or his associates to take other people's bonds without their consent.

But the final defense of Mr. Tilden is *still worse*. He says: "Why we have been collecting those coupons for *thirteen years*. You have waited too long. You have acquiesced in the appropriation." The answer to this is, they hid their fraud. The statute of limitation used to be convenient for the dishonest, but in modern times in cases of *fraud* the statute does not run while the fraud is kept concealed.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

How the Pope Recognized the Southern Confederacy—His Letter to Jeff. Davis.

[Washington (Aug. 16) Cor. of N. Y. Times.]

Among the records of the rebel government which were captured, or were taken possession of as abandoned, after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, was a large folio sheet of white heavy paper which had been folded as a letter, and it bore in boldly written letters the following address:

ILLUSTRI ET HONORABILI PIRO
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
PRÆSIDI FOEDERATARUM AMERICÆ REGIONUM,
RICHMOND.

The sheet was perhaps an inch wider and longer than ordinary foolscap. Two pages were closely written over from top to bottom, in very large, perpendicularly-formed letters. The language used was Latin, and the signature, in a different hand from the body of the letter, was that of Pope Pius IX. The letter is accompanied by another to Mr. Davis, from A. Dudley Mann, who transmits the formidable Latin document, which is nothing less than a recognition of the Government of the Confederate States. Mr. Mann was slightly mistaken in his prophecy that it would "grace the Executive office of the Confederacy in all coming time." It found its way very shortly to another executive office, and it may, when sufficiently enlightened by other documents referred to, and the testimony of living men, become sufficiently important to find mention in the pages of the true history of the rebellion, hereafter to be written.

The following is the glowing letter of transmission written by Mr. Mann. A Dudley Mann was formerly an Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and was sent abroad by Davis as a diplomatic agent or Commissioner.

BRUSSELS, May 9, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: Herewith I have the honor to transmit the letter which His Holiness Pope Pius IX. addressed to your Excellency on the 3d of December last. Mr. W. Jefferson Buchanan has obligingly undertaken its conveyance, and will deliver it in person.

This letter will grace the archives of the Executive office in all coming time. It will live, too, forever in story as the production of the first potentate who formally recognized your official position, and accorded to one of the diplomatic representatives of the Confederate States an audience in an established court palace, like that of St. James or the Tuileries.

I have the honor to be, with most distinguished consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. DUDLEY MANN.

The following is a translation of the letter to the President of the Confederacy:

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORABLE SIR: Health! We have received with all fitting kindness the gentlemen sent by your Excellency to deliver us your letters bearing date the 22d of September last. We certainly experienced no small pleasure when we learned from the same gentlemen and the letters of your Excellency with what emotions of joy and gratitude toward us you were affected, illustrious and honorable Sir, when you were first made acquainted with our letters to those reverend brethren, John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop of New Orleans, written on the 18th of October of last year, in which we again and again urged and exhorted the same reverend brethren that, as behooved their distinguished piety and their episcopal charge, they should most zealously use every effort, in our name also, to bring to in those regions, and that those people of America might at length attain mutual peace and concord, and be united in mutual charity. And very grateful was it to us, illustrious and honored Sir, to perceive that you and those people were animated with the same feelings of peace and tranquility which we so earnestly inculcated in the letters mentioned as having been addressed to the aforesaid reverend brethren. And would that other people, also, of those regions, and their rulers, seriously considering how grevious and mournful a thing is intestine war, would be pleased with tranquil minds to embrace and enter upon counsels of peace. We indeed shall not cease with most fervent prayers to beseech and pray God, the omnipotent and all good, to pour out the spirit of Christian charity and peace upon all those people of America, and deliver them from the evils so great with which they are afflicted.

And of the most merciful Lord of compassion himself, we likewise pray that He may illumine your Excellency with the light of His grace, and may conjoin you in perfect love with ourself.

Given at St. Peter's, December 3, in the year 1863, and of our pontificate the eighteenth.

PIUS P. P. IX.

* * *

Citizenship.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The position in which we are placed as relates to duties owing to the State and National governments, is not fully appreciated and understood. A large portion of our people mistakingly consider State above governmental allegiance, and are always fearful of what they term centralization. As citizens we do owe paramount duties to the General Government, and we are in fact citizens of the United States. If we do owe superior allegiance to the United States then, and then only, can we ask that power to protect us.

One of our citizens getting into difficulty abroad, does not appeal to the State he happens to live in, for protection; but he appeals to the United States, and if the case be of such magnitude as warrants it, the power of the United States is exercised in his behalf. The question might be, why not appeal to the State for protection?

The object of this article is to suggest the propriety of having all cases of homicide tried in the United States Courts, and by laws of the Congress alone. *No State law should take away the life of a citizen of the United States.*

Every man may be called upon to aid the nation of which he is a citizen; and in turn for this the same nation should afford due security, and no one should be deprived of his life except by the same power affording the protection. If a man murders a citizen of the United States he deprives that pow- [illegible] is in that ratio harmed. The United States is the injured party and as such should inflict punishment. Then there would be a uniformity of law on this most difficult subject—capital punishment. All cases of murder or other high crimes would have uniformity of trial and punishment. Of the numerous other crimes, the States should exercise powers as they have done, but in the deprivation of life, they should not, as that belongs of right to the nation.

PITTSBURGH, August 21.

J. H.

* * *

Another Tilden Fraud.

General Boynton, the Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent, has been investigating the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he found evidences of another fraud which Tilden will have to rise and explain. In the first place, Tilden was a small stockholder in that road. When the Credit Mobilier Company was formed, and began its swindling, Tilden was its attorney, and the swindling was done under Tilden's advice. This has already been proved by the testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee which uncovered the Credit Mobilier frauds. The question has often been asked, whether Tilden pocketed any of the profits of the Credit Mobilier frauds, or was around when the money was being "placed where it would do the most good." General Boynton has discovered, in his investigation, that, some time after the Credit Mobilier business, Samuel Tilden was paid, in one check, twenty-five thousand dollars, and Tilden's receipt is now on file with the books and papers of the company. Now what was the payment of $25,000 to Samuel J. Tilden for, if it was not his share of the Credit Mobilier spoil? It could not have been for legal services, for the books do not show that Tilden ever performed any service for the company, except his acting as attorney for the Credit Mobilier swindlers; and for that service the amount is altogether too large, if he acted merely as counsel, and not as a partner in the swindle. General Butler, who is a much greater lawyer than Tilden, who performed more service, only received a fee of $6,000. The only plausible explanation is that Tilden was one of the Credit Mobilier partners; and this $25,000 was his share of the profits of the swindle. It will be remembered that James Brooks, Democratic Congressman, carried *his* shares in the fictitious name of Neilson. Tilden might have played the same kind of trick. If not, let it be explained how it happens that the books of the company show that he was paid $25,000 in one check, but do not show what it was for; and his receipt for the money is on file.—*Detroit Post.*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

THE Democracy of Massachusetts have determined, we are informed, "to rise to the demands of the hour." What was the name of the man who lifted himself by the straps of his boots?

REPUBLICANS everywhere should be prompt in perfecting their local organizations. We are to have a lively time this autumn, and the sooner the party is completely prepared for active duty the easier will it be to achieve the victory it is to win.

OUR local Democratic contemporary says of slavery in the Southern States: "This problem was not settled in accordance with any Constitutional provisions; but, *so far as it has been settled*, through the arbitrament of civil war." What does that paper mean by the expression which we have italicised?

A WESTERN Democratic paper admits that Governor HAYES was a brave Union soldier and is an honest man; and it calls these "negative qualities." Not to be outdone in courtesy we concede that Governor TILDEN was a brave stay-at-home secession sympathiser, and is as honest a man as was *Iago*. We call these positive qualities.

THE "rebel yell" comes up from Texas again. JOHN HANCOCK, who has served three terms in Congress, and who leads the forlorn hope in that State for Democratic loyalty and reform, has been thrown overboard by the party, and the nomination given to a supporter of the salary-grab act and a bitter Confederate partisan. The only issue made against him was his loyalty during the war.

THE foreign commerce of New York this year, up to yesterday, was: Merchandise imports, $190,505,704, against $228,134,291 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $265,517,587 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $162,547,495, against $158,906,974 in 1875 and $186,611,106 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $38,704,148, against $61,488,722 in 1875 and $40,314,832 for the preceding year.

THE death of Speaker KERR has already started speculation concerning his probable successor, and as to the method of proceeding when Congress comes together again. It is stated that COX, in anticipation of the death of Mr. KERR, has been secretly carrying favor with the Southern Democrats in the hope that he may be selected, and in case his candidacy should fail, to form a combination to elect BLACKBURN, the Kentucky rebel. SAYLER will also be a candidate, with the chances in his favor of being chosen.

"BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, frankly admits that he was a rebel sympathizer during the war. In a late speech at Salem, Washington county, in that State, he said: "I had not been a candidate for Governor three weeks till the papers began talking of the rebel sympathizer that was in the Indiana Legislature, voting against every appropriation, and the record goes to bear them out in that." Why cannot TILDEN and HENDRICKS be equally ingenuous?

THE representatives of the great financial houses are still at Washington, awaiting the decision of Secretary MORRILL on the propositions submitted for the $300,000,000 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds. It is thought the Secretary will so act as to give the Syndicate all the encouragement he can, by giving the greatest inducements he can under the law. And it is hinted that he may insist upon amalgamating the Syndicates, with a hope of securing more certain prospects of success.

OUR temperance friends in this part of the country are not as wise as their brethren in Massachusetts. In that State all their strong candidates have declined to run, excepting Mr. BAKER, the candidate for Governor, and the attitude of the reformed men, who have been gathered into clubs all over the State, against carrying the temperance question into politics, has cooled the ardor of the obstreperous leaders, and there is little to fear from their threatened bolt from the Republican party. The leaders may bolt, but they are a handful; the believers in prohibition, who

"THE Democratic House reduced the Government expenses $30,000,000. Remember that!"—*Boston Post.*

The Democratic House witnessed the introduction of bills for the payment of $472,316,133 of claims, refunding of taxes, etc., to the people of the South. Remember that. Here are the items:

Amount of bills for 140 claims........	$ 1,582,269
Amount of bills to refund direct taxes uncollected................	2,661,776
Amount of bills to refund cotton tax........................	68,072,088
Amount of bills to pay for property used and destroyed............	150,000,000
Amount of bills to pay for supplies..	250,000,000
Total..................................	$472,316,133

ENGLAND is the most thorough going free trade country in the world, and the latest report of the British Board of Trade shows that the commercial and industrial situation there goes steadily on from bad to worse. According to the returns for July there was during that period a falling off of seven and a half per cent. on the imports and of twenty and a half per cent. on the exports. The total figures for the seven months are: Imports, £217,747,000; exports, £115,294,000, so that the apparent balance against the country is now £102,453,000. The competition of American manufactures in English markets is giving English manufacturers great uneasiness. The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, which represents the chief manufacturing city of England, complains bitterly that the trade difficulties at that point have been greatly increased by the importation into England of American cotton goods, and the fact that we have taken nearly the whole of the Canadian trade, and are competing successfully with England in the South American markets.

AMONG the gratifying evidences of a quickening impulse to our manufacturing trade with China, is the fact that the steamer "Golden Gate," which will sail from New York for Shanghai about the first of September, has engaged 4,500 bales of American domestics, which is the largest shipment of the kind since the war. The Chinese and Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition have paid much attention to the various descriptions of American manufactured cottons, partially represented there. They say that our colored cottons, such as denims, stripes, ticks, and cottonades, are almost precisely like the goods of that class sent out by the English and Dutch traders some twenty years ago. Since that time the goods drawn from the same source have greatly deteriorated in quality, and value and have failed to give satisfaction to the better class of consumers. They declare their countrymen must have these American goods, which are not only better but cheaper than the European trash which is now palmed off on them. They are now making arrangements for shipping sample lots to their home merchants, and are confident that this will prove an entering wedge for a large export trade to that quarter of the globe, and that English products will disappear before American competition. The sample goods for general distribution abroad have been coming in very rapidly of late, in response to the circular of the agent of the International Board. They are now being packed in neat portable cases, and will cover the contributions of over 2,000,000 spindles, embracing every variety of cotton fabrics made in this country. The fruits should not be far behind.

THE next great "Church Congress" will be held in Boston, by the Episcopal denomination. It will form an occasion of unusual interest, since matters of deep importance in Church and State will be discussed by some of the ablest minds of the country. Eight subjects are announced, with two writers and two speakers on each, as follows: The True Place of art in Christianity; Foreign missions under our present knowledge of non-Christian nations, their morals and their religion; The Relations of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Freedom of Religious Thought; The Relations of Secular and Religious Education; The Morals of Politics; The Just Liberty in the adaptation of the Services to the varied Wants of the People; The Prevention and Cure of Drunkenness; Revivals and Christian Nurture. The list of speakers is very rich and comprehensive. The Congress will not attempt to settle any question. It simply calls for the views of men of various minds upon points which are felt to be of vital importance; and, no doubt, many widely opposite theories will be advanced. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

The Church Congress has its peculiar work to do for the Episcopal Church itself, apart from the benefit it may confer upon the community at large. Already it has convinced the great body of Episcopalians that, whatever may be the claims made by a church to be apostolic in origin, Catholic in doctrine and evangelical in spirit, it must prove itself to be abreast of the times, and able to mould the temper of the age. However clearly Episcopalians may be able to establish the claims made for their Church, and we do not discuss the question here, the best proof, to the average mind, of its value will be its success in relieving wretchedness, neutralizing the power of vice, and elevating men. If the Church Congress shall serve to render more effective its splendid appliances, to vitalize its powers, to utilize its great wealth for benevolent purposes, and to call attention to better plans of operation—there could be asked no nobler mission. And this is just what those who are active in the movement declare to be their ideal.

NEW YORK papers note a number of encouraging indications of an active trade during the coming fall. There is already quite a marked revival of business among the merchants of that city. A reporter who recently visited several of the large dry goods warehouses found all of them filling large orders for Southern buyers, and the proprietors confident of a prosperous trade. The representatives of several woolen mills and houses engaged exclusively in the cloth trade, which were also visited, stated that they had already sold every yard of cloth their factories were able to manufacture. Some of them were weeks behind with their orders. The commission merchants, whose trade begins several weeks before the jobbing houses, reported a good trade in heavy cloths of medium price. The sale of high-priced goods of any class is not near so great as in former years. Manufacturers have taken heed of this, and regulate their production accordingly. The demand for imported goods is less at present than it has been known to be for many years. Merchants think that if the decrease in the demand continues, in a few years the importation of dry goods will be confined to a few articles of a quality superior to any goods that America can produce. Many standard brands of imported goods disappear from the market each year, American goods taking their places at much lower prices. As an instance of the decline in the consumption of French and English goods, merchants point to the calicoes of those countries which were formerly much sought after. Both English and French calicoes have almost entirely disappeared from the counters of dry goods stores. Their place is filled with American ginghams, in patterns resembling silk or woolen fabrics. Merchants state that a similar falling off can be seen in every other class of imported goods. There is a marked change observable this year in wholesale purchasers of dry goods. The *Tribune* says:

Buyers are very cautious, and purchase only in quantities to meet the present demands of their customers. Dealers have an aversion to large accounts, and this fact is looked upon as a favorable sign of a return to stability in trade. Retail dry goods merchants will run no risks, and are careful to keep their bills at figures which will not embarrass them to pay when due. The steadiness in prices which it is believed has been attained will have the effect of equalizing business throughout the fall months. In previous years, when merchants found an article they thought was likely to advance in price, they generally bought large quantities at a time, and very often a decline in price soon set in. The result was that the trader at the close of the season found a large stock of goods upon his hands which he was glad to dispose of at any price he could get for them. It is to this uncertainty of prices in previous years that so many failures of late are attributed. Steadiness in values, merchants think, will place business on a sure basis. Retailers will buy only as much of a certain class of goods as will give assurance of a ready sale during the season. If their stock should run short, they know they can buy the same goods for the same price at any time. From a careful analysis of every feature of business the general impression prevails among merchants that business will be good and prices, with the exception of silk, steady.

The leading journals in other parts of the country, West and South, generally sustain the encouraging statements here made.

THE Democratic press and leaders are seeking with might and main to create the impression that the long-established firm of TILDEN, TWEED and Co, was dissolved at the instance of TILDEN, immediately after the discovery of TWEED's enormous frauds. Three prominent Democratic members of Congress, in replying to Mr. KASSON's terrible arraignment of the bogus "reformers" denied positively, upon the floor of the House, that TWEED had a seat in the Rochester Convention of 1871. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has procured a copy of the proceedings of that Convention, held on the 21st of September, which shows the following facts: It was called to order by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, then Chairman of the State Committee. TWEED, with SWEENEY and CONNOLLY, were delegates. TILDEN made a long speech about the European war, the differences between European systems of government and our own, the danger of central ization, the shortcomings of the Republican party, and nearly everything else except the gigantic Democratic TWEED frauds in New York. At the close of his speech, TILDEN nominated WM. C. DE WITT for temporary Chairman. He, in turn, made a speech, sharply arraigning Republicans, and praising Governor HOFFMAN, but not once hinting at the TWEED frauds, or at the propriety of excluding the TWEED delegation. DEWITT then moved the appointment of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and immediately announced it. The first was as follows: "Committee on Permanent Organization—First district, WM. M. TWEED." A little later TWEED moved the nomination of a Governor, and in a few moments HOFFMAN was nominated by acclamation. TWEED was called for, and addressed the convention, promising, in closing, that the city of New York would give from 55,000 to 65,000 majority for the ticket. TILDEN then moved the appointment of a State Committee. In response to his motion, the name of the following well-known Democrat, now tarrying in foreign lands, was the first to be read: "First district: PETER B. SWEENEY." Of course, such cut-and-dried proceedings as these always are at a convention could not have taken place without previous knowledge that they had been agreed upon on the part of the Chairman of the State Committee, TILDEN. The fact is, that TILDEN was obliged to acquiesce in the presence and active participation of TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENEY and the whole robber gang, or lose his position as Chairman. Hence, he deliberately sold himself to these world-noted thieves for a new lease of political position. The man who then closed his mouth in the presence of the perpetration of gigantic fraud, because they were Democrats and could shape his own political fortunes, is the same candidate who now talks so virtuously of the necessity for "reform."

TILDEN, the "reform" Democratic candidate for President, is now extremely anxious to have it understood that he was from the very first a strong Union man, and thoroughly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. We have clearly shown that he was one of the Tammany delegates to the New York Democratic State Convention held at Albany, January 31 and February 1, 1861. The Buffalo *Commercial* has unearthed a copy of the pamphlet account of its proceedings, published by the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, from which we take the following:

Mr. Thomas Field, of New York—I am instructed, Mr. President, by the delegation representing Tammany Hall to present for the consideration of this convention an additional address and resolutions which were *unanimously adopted by that delegation.*

The address and resolutions were then read. Among the latter were the following:

Resolved, That if the Republican party shall decide not to take such action as can alone induce a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, *we demand and insist* that the nation shall not be plunged into the horrors of civil war, but *that measures shall be taken to bring about an amicable separation of the two sections*, trusting to the future to reconcile feelings not embittered by bloodshed and to remove obstacles to reunion not insurmountable by civil war.

Resolved, That we will by all legitimate means *oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression under the plea of "enforcing the laws," or "preserving the Union," upon the Southern States*, more especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed upon the statute books of Northern States, and so long as THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

What more than this could JEFF. DAVIS himself have asked? Yet this was the unanimous declaration of Tammany, one of the foremost of whose delegates was this same "loyal" TILDEN.

A rebellion which seriously disables trade in Cambodia has just been started by a brother of the reigning King, who recently escaped from the Court of Siam, where he had been held a prisoner.

AMERICAN WOMEN COMING TO EUROPE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, August 5, 1876.

There is one service I should like to render my countrywomen, and this is to warn them, fairly and squarely, of the positive danger of coming to Europe without male escort. My statements on this subject have met denial, and people assume that I have made myself personally obnoxious, or that the young ladies under my protection are showily dressed, or behave flippantly. I have been reminded that "In Rome you must do as the Romans do," &c., &c.

Now this is just the point. In the United States women go about alone protected by a public sentiment which does not exist in any other part of the world; and to do as the Romans do, while you are in Rome, is for every American woman to stay at home until her father, or brother, or husband, can come with her.

An American woman might, I think, travel over England, Scotland and Ireland, and take a look at Wales, alone or in company with other women, but she had better not cross the channel. Continental Europe is no place for female tourists. True, many have come and gone in safety; and a good many people have filled kerosene lamps while they were burning, and could not be convinced there is any danger in doing so.

One trouble with women, and men, too, is self confidence and unwillingness to learn from the experience of others. We are old before we find out how little we know, but I have lived so long that I have found out it is better to accept some statements on authority than to undertake to disprove them. I am so old a woman, and have been so much among men, that they talk very freely to me, and I have met several Americans on this side of the water—men who have lived in Europe for years, who speak the different languages, and have mingled in the different classes of society from the Kaiser's court to the common beer gardens—and the burden of their song is, "Be careful!" "Be careful about the young ladies!" They get nervous and excited, not for fear we should encounter small impertinences, for these are unavoidable, but for fear we might meet assault, in which case, they assure me, there is no public sentiment or personal gallantry among men to which we could appeal for protection.

Men of all classes in Continental Europe, feel at liberty to look at any woman just as they do at a horse they might think of purchasing. As she comes into a room they turn to watch her; follow her motions with their eyes and comments; look down at her feet, all over her dress, move their heads from side to side to see; and if they are standing they will walk around to get a better view. They will plant their elbows on a table, back of a chair or church pew, turn around, if necessary, and look her all over; stare straight into her face across a table or at any other distance equally near; make comments about her to friends who are looking from another point of view; puff cabbage-leaf smoke into her face; laugh or look serious, as they feel inclined; and if her eyelids quiver or her mouth twitches, if she gives a look of entreaty, or deprecation, or timidity they may take it for encouragement. In which case, one of my mentors has informed me, a man "may proceed to extremities, by George! and she does not find a protector in any man who happens to be near, but must take care of herself as best she can."

This gentlemen spoke of cases in his knowledge where "It would have been a good deal better for the girl if she had never seen Europe."

In Germany the men are especially law-abiding, and, if a woman is known to be respectable, they would be no more likely to injure her than the men of America; but their general habit of staring at all women in order, perhaps, to ascertain to what class each one belongs, may easily confuse a stranger, and betray her into some sign of weakness, liable to be misunderstood. Hence the position of American women has an uncertainty about it that is rather annoying.

As an illustration of what one must be prepared for, I describe something I saw about two weeks ago.

I went, on Saturday afternoon, into Thomas Church to hear the oratorio, and near me, in the same pew, sat a girl very handsomely dressed, but much less showily than a hundred others in the house at the time. A man, who looked like a gentleman, came in at the other end of the long pew and sat down about two feet from her. The pew has one end next the organ loft, and, to see the choir, she must turn her face towards him, and he his back toward her; but instead of this, he faced around, planted his elbow on the book-rack in front, his head on his hand and proceeded to survey her, leisurely, from head to foot.

He studied the material of the dress, the cut of the waist and the fit of the gloves; examined her hat; ran his fingers through his hair; bent his head from one side to the other for a better view; stared into her face; stooped to see up under her eyelids; stroked his chin; put one leg over the other and wagged his foot; shifted his position a little; now and then glanced occasionally and slowly from the crown of her hat to the tip of her boot; but gave nine-tenths of his attention to her face, and kept up his scrutiny during the entire half-hour of the performance. I knew she was an American, and saw she was alone.

When we all arose to go he caught up his hat and stepped up behind her so close that he touched her, although his proper exit was at the other end of the pew.

I stood back and let her pass, then put my hand before him and took hold of the back of the pew in front, stepped into line and did not hurry. By the time the gentleman got out of the pew the lady was lost in the dense crowd away off at the church door.

While he was pursuing his investigation, I took note of the case. The pews stand so that one half the congregation faces the other. I think more than a hundred people noticed the marked attention and must have known he was a stranger to its object; but I saw no sign of surprise or displeasure. It was evident that he violated no rule of etiquette.

I have seen German girls subjected to a like ordeal, who showed no symptom of consciousness more than if they had been plaster casts. Nothing is so strange as the equanimity with which a German woman will bear this kind of examination, and I am told that the French excel them in this power of seeming.

The big bronze bust of Goethe in the Academy does not stand a stare with less show of circulation than a German girl will pass an ordeal of stares, which would throw an ordinary American girl into incipient hysterics.

In the case I am describing the girl is, I have learned, a student, and of that class of Americans least used to self-reliance, and most accustomed to protection. Her attempt to pass for a native, and look unconscious, was a miserable failure. Her muscles would twitch, and color come and go. In the half hour she did not once dare to raise her eyes, and seemed to have so taxed herself to endurance that I should not have been surprised to see her give way and shriek; but her confusion and annoyance only increased his assurance. I think he would have addressed her if I had not stepped between and let him think she was in my care.

Had the case been mine, when I was sixteen, if I had not examined that man's boots, the cut of his pantaloons, coat and vest, then turned up my nose, or looked squarely and steadily into his eyes with a face as blank as a stone wall, and my mother had found it out, I should have gone through a course of discipline I should have remembered. But very few American girls get this kind of education, and I should judge that the one in question had been left to grow up in the common American confidence that

"A woman has nothing to fear as long as she behaves herself."

Hundreds of murders and outrages, and thousands of seductions give the lie to this adage, and still girls are taught to believe it.

A farmer, who would not trust a stranger for the price of a hen, will send his daughter off with him on any pretext of giving her employment, and a mother will send a girl out into the world with no more preparation for the dangers she is to meet there, than the babes in the wood. The habit, coming into vogue, of American girls coming to Europe for travel or education without protection, or capability for protecting themselves, is one that ought to be stopped very short.

It is all a mistake, this common notion that American women are more self-reliant, more able to take care of themselves than Europeans. They are a set of miserable milksops, know nothing of the world or the people who live in it, and are no more fit to go into it alone than an oyster to live without a shell.

American men have so taken care of them, and guarded them, that the great mass of them are mere babies. One who will come to Continental Europe should prepare herself by standing at the door of a cigar shop a few months, and doing duty as a wooden sign. When she is thoroughly accustomed to being critically examined, without any one finding out that her vital organs are not made of oak, she will be ready to bear the ordinary scrutiny which European men give to women; bear it so as not to excite their suspicion, or convince them that she is not inviting their attention.

After this lesson is thoroughly learned, the next thing is to dress in men's clothes, and go into crowds, so that she may learn how to be jostled and pushed off a pavement without feeling badly or looking vexed. She cannot, possibly, be educated in America to European street manners, so long as she wears a woman's dress. Therefore, I say she must dress like a man. The position of a newsboy, for a year, ought to be a good education, itself, in the art of feeling at home, in any Continental European city, where the men are totally devoid of those instincts which, in American men, give women precedence.

In polite France, philosophical Germany, royal Austria and republican Switzerland, so far as I can learn, women who are unaccompanied by male protectors get out of the way of horses, and carriages, and carts, and droschkies, and donkeys, and men and boys, on pain of being knocked down and walked over. A man does not mean to be rude when he walks over a woman or makes her get out of his way, and neither does a horse. The law of the street is that the stronger goes straight on and the weaker gets out of the way, and the women of America had better stay at home.

A great many people have died happy without seeing Europe, and I would rather go home by the shortest route, than make any tour I can think of.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Returned Black Hillers report flour six dollars a hundred and potatoes five dollars a bushel, with 7,000 miners in the hill country.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER FRAUDS.

How the Self-Styled Reformer Was Mixed Up With Them—Statement by Ex-Congressman Shellabarger.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger delivered an elaborate speech in Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago. In the course of it he referred in the following terms to Mr. Tilden's connection with the Credit Mobilier frauds, of which he was personally made cognizant by his service upon the Congressional Committee which investigated them. Mr. Shellabarger said:

With the disclosure of this aspect of Mr. Tilden I happen to be personally connected, and know much about it. I have not time to state in any detail the complex affairs of the stupendous frauds now come to be infamous under the name of "Credit Mobilier." I will state the substance of that part which Mr. Tilden is proved to have, at least in part, advised and devised. By the two acts of Congress of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864 (see 66 *Globe*, Appendix 250), the Union Pacific Railroad, on completing its road as required by said act, was to receive an enormous grant of land—was to be allowed to issue as many of its own bonds as it was entitled to get of bonds from the United States, which were to be the first, and the bonds got of the United States a subordinate lien on the road—was to get from the United States, on completion of the road, said United States bonds of designated amounts per mile, these to be secured to the United States by said second mortgage, the stock of the road to be $100,000,000, to be subscribed in books kept open at designated places till the whole was subscribed, and as to the payment of the stock, the act made this explicit provision, and in these express words: "And money only shall be receivable for any such assessment or as equivalent for any portion of the capital stock hereinbefore authorized." [See 66 *Globe*, Appendix, 250.] Now a scheme was devised to avoid and defy the requirements of this law in every material particular, and yet get from the United States every acre of land and dollar of bonds allowed by the act, but allowed only on the faithful compliance with the act; and the following are specimen acts done under the scheme. After said amendatory act of 1864 was passed and after $2,180,000 had been subscribed, and $218,000 were paid in, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company was organized, it was decided to buy an old charter made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—to call it Credit Mobilier, to remove it to New York, to use it as the cover under which to construct this road as a construction company and thus shield the perpetrators of the fraud from personal liability. This Credit Mobilier purchased the $2,180,000 of stock above named, paid thereon the $218,000 so paid on it—canceled the said stock—reissued it, and issued without every opening books anywhere, its future stock to the stockholders of the "Credit Mobilier Company." Thus the stockholders of the "Credit Mobilier" and of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were made the same men. Williams, Treasurer of the road, (see Wilson's report, 163,) swears thus: "The Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company were the same identical parties. * * * There was not $20,000 outside interest in it."

When they had thus made the "Credit Mobilier" Company and the Union Pacific Company to be composed of the same men, then these men began to make with themselves contracts for building this road, orders for issuing stock, and land grant bonds, first mortgage bonds, income bonds, and for making dividends. A specimen of the contracts they made with themselves is "the Oakes Ames contract," of August, 1867, described in Wilson's report, ninth and tenth pages. When it was made by the railroad company with Ames there was an understanding that it was made for the benefit of the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier, and it, in pursuance of that understanding, was assigned by Ames to seven Trustees for the benefit of said Credit Mobilier stockholders; and this before a particle of work was done under it. Here, then, we have the spectacle of a company of men meeting and entering into a contract with themselves, and calling themselves "Credit Mobilier" of the one part, and "Union Pacific Railroad Company" of the other part! This, itself, looks like extraordinary business to be going on under these acts of Congress. But when you see what kind of contracts they make with themselves, the character of the transaction begins to appear. They let to themselves (nominally to Ames) 667 miles, extending west from the 100° meridian, for $47,920,000, being an average of $71,851 per mile. When they thus let it to themselves, 138 miles thereof had been actually completed by the United States and the Government bonds issued therefor, as being wholly complete. And its cost of completion was $27,000 per mile, whereas they re-let it to themselves, after completion, at $42,000 per mile. In thus letting the 667 miles to themselves they put the price up to about three times what it was worth in cash, and the engineer, Day, resigned because he refused to obey their orders to report fictitious fills and embankments, and put up his estimates as a cover for the fraudulent prices at which they let the work to themselves. Almost immediately on making this fraudulent contract with themselves, to wit, December 12, 1867, they declared a dividend of profits out of the contract of $2,244,000, and their books show the whole profit on this Oakes Ames contract alone was $23,854,141 99, (see Wilson's report, page 13). One great motive for putting up the price of the work of making the road was to defraud the Government out of the benefits of the entire stock of the road. They decided to pay for the stock in road-work. They could not get for the stock, when issued to them, over thirty cents to the dollar, so they let the road to themselves at about three times its cash value, and then paid for such stock as their contracts required them to take in this road-work, dollar for dollar, such work so paid for stock having been thus put up to three times its cash value. This Ames contract is given as a specimen of the whole scheme. And now what has been the result?

First—They have issued to themselves $37,762,300 of the stock of the road, on which they have not paid one dollar in money except that $280,000 paid back to the first subscribers named above, and thereby the act requiring money only to be paid was wholly avoided.

Second—They have received from the United States, for the bonds of the United States, given them, $27,145,163 38, and for the first mortgage bonds, secured on property given by the United States, (net) $23,718,608 77, making the aggregate net gift from the United States $50,863,172 65, and the entire cost of the road to the contractors was $50,720,958 94, thus leaving to the contractors, out of what they virtually got from the Government, above the whole cost of the road, a balance of $142,213 11. [See Wilson's report, 17.] But besides these receipts of over $50,000,000, arising from the United States bonds and the first mortgage bonds, these men received (besides the land) the proceeds of stock, (at par,) $36,762,300; land grant bonds, $10,400,000; income bonds, $9,350,000. All of this they have sold and divided as "profits" among them, and have left the railroad company probably insolvent, and indebted to the United States, when its bonds shall mature in a sum about equal to two hundred millions of dollars.

Certainly you will agree with all the world in pronouncing the Credit Mobilier swindle the most gigantic and odious fraud of this generation.

But what had the New York "Reformer" to do with all this. I answer that he advised and aided in devising the scheme under which it was perpetrated, and aided in consummating it. He approved the contracts I have described, and pronounced this method of paying for stock in "road making," let by these men to themselves at prices fraudulently high that the $36,762,300 of stock issued for such work cost less than nothing by at least $142,213, a compliance with an act of Congress expressly and peremptorily prohibiting the issue of stock except for "money only."

At the bottom of page 555 of Wilson's report, I asked Mr. Bushnell whether he knew of any legal advice that these contracts I have above described, and this taking of stock thereunder, was a substantial compliance with the law requiring the capital to be paid in cash. On page 556 he answers that they were so advised, and he names S. J. Tilden as one who gave it.

On page 292 Oliver Ames swears that Tilden advised that this method of paying for stock was a compliance with the law.

On pages 683 and 684 General Butler swears that Tilden was counsel, along with him in getting up these schemes, and virtually makes Tilden one of the authors of them.

Did time admit I could go on in the recital of the frauds of Mr. Tilden as a "railroad wrecker" until the catalogue would apal you; but, certainly, what I have said is enough.

A DEMOCRAT ON TILDEN.

Opinion of General H. B. Slocum—"A Queer Composition of Cunning and Ability."

[From the New York Graphic.]

Here is the greatest soldier of New York State, Slocum, a rather small, wiry man of pleasing, refined features and grayish blue or bluish gray hair, with an expression of quiet power and equal docility and positiveness. He was a West Pointer who had resigned before the rebellion broke out—a native of the county of Onondaga. He commanded a brigade and division under McClellan, a corps under Meade, and an army under Sherman. Never a Warwick by assumption, he let other men of less real ability make some of his prejudices, but he has the sovereign sense to get right and not to be moved by mere civil ambition. Said he:

"These fellows who are fearful of Tilden's defeat say to me: 'General you must get everything smoothed out in Kings county (Brooklyn) and go on the State ticket next year.' It's amusing. They suppose that by suggesting little favors and offices one is to deviate from his duty to the community and forfeit his own respect.

'Tilden has done a great deal of harm already," continued General Slocum. "We never have heard before of the use of money in a nominating convention. The way things were transacted at St. Louis was a reproach. I don't like this idea of starting a campaign on the principle that the candidate has a large fortune which he is willing to spend; it looks like the spirit of bribery abroad.

"Nor can I commend," added the General, "the course of Congress in its unnational and petty parsimony. They were ready to cut off the band of music from West Point to save the pay of a handful of enlisted musicians. They have stopped our fast mail trains. While a Democrat, I feel that these things are undignified and are concessions to a supposititious mean spirit in the people. The best of us, after all, is the nation, and it is no way to get full service and good men by grudging what is right and necessary. The work of this Congress has been frivolous in many respects."

"As to Mr. Tilden," said General Slocum in another place, "he is a queer compostion of cunning and ability. That letter accepting the nomination is well contrived to affect the superficial feelings of the multitude. It amounts, in short, to showing how Tilden in the Presidency would have neutralized the whole burden of the national debt, and the calculations on this subject, although shallow, are insinuated with a cool egotism that is as refreshing as anything I have read. The effect of the whole is to make a man feel that perhaps humbug has a better chance of success in this world than merit."

A Boat Saved by a Lady.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 19th inst. says: "The steamer Skylark, now in port with a load of peaches, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire during her trip over from Fair Haven. The discovery of the danger and the prompt suppression of the flames were due to the self-possession of the only lady on board Mary Drake, of Ahnapee, for whose comfort the captain had very kindly surrendered his room, the steamer being without a cabin for the accommodation of passengers. The swaying of the boat had kept the lady awake the greater part of the night, and as she watched the sparks from the stack flit by the narrow window of her berth, she observed a flickering light that seemed to grow brighter from moment to moment. Moving nearer to the window she was surprised to find that a spark had communicated fire to the deck. The men were all in the forward part of the boat, and, as not a moment could lost, the lady hurried out and gave the alarm. Her prompt and decisive action was the means of saving the boat and her crew, as the men all declared that the flames would have been beyond control had she wavered and failed to call their attention to the danger as soon as she discovered it. The fire had burned a hole through the deck and consumed part of a fender."

THE RACE "BORN TO GOVERN."

Illustrations of the Love for Law and Order Among the Whites of Louisiana.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Louisiana has supplied recently two striking illustrations of the fondness of the white people for law and order, and of the fact that the "race which was born to govern" comprehends the dignity of its position. The first case was that of Captain King, of Vermilion Parish. The Captain is a good old rebel, and of course the sworn enemy of carpet-baggers, niggers and Republicans. A man named Carl Schneider, belonging to the last named class, provoked the wrath of Captain King, in some manner not related, and thereupon the Captain loaded a double-barrelled shot gun, and in particularly chivalrous manner crept up behind Schneider and killed him. The captain was arrested and sent to jail, but as he is a man of refined tastes and luxurious habits, "the jail in Abbeyville," says the local paper, "was unfit to confine him, he was sent to the Franklin jail, but while on the way was granted bail at Morgan City, by Judge Train, and returned home.' The same paper remarks: "This goes hard with Captain King"—it is inhuman in fact—"but there can be no doubt he will be acquitted," whereupon, we suppose, he will reload his shot gun and begin again to thin out the Republican party. The Southern Democrats "are hungry for brotherhood," says the Philadelphia *Times*.

The second case is even more interesting. A jeweler named Levy, doing business in the town of Lafayette, received from a Mr. Thibodaux a watch which needed repairing. Levy sent the watch to a repairer in New Orleans, who accidently gave it to one of his own customers, sending the customer's watch on to Levy. Levy passed the watch to Thibodaux, who was then lying upon his sick bed. Thibodaux died, and after the funeral his family discovered that Levy had sent the wrong watch. A Northern mudsill or even a "nigger" would have called upon Levy to explain the matter. The chivalry do these things differently. The Thibodaux family informed the vigilant committee of the circumstance, and the committee seized Levy, took him out to "Pinhook Bridge," slipped a rope over his neck and were about to send him into another world, when the sheriff appeared, and after earnest entreaty induced the committee to surrender Levy to him. A day or two later, the repairer in New Orleans wrote to say that a mistake had been made, and at the same time he returned Thibodaux's watch. Mr. Levy is thankful that the error was corrected before he had gone to sojourn in mansions in the skies. He probably thinks that the jewelry business may be conducted more pleasantly elsewhere. We commend the facts in both cases to Northern people who are disposed to doubt that lawlessness and intimidation are used in the Southern States by the ex-rebels for the purpose of securing the supremacy of their party.

PERSONAL.

The relatives of Cadet, or "Bison" McClean, the West Pointer, an attempt to identify whom as "Sitting Bull," the Sioux Chief, has been lately made, were advised of his death near Lubac, Arizona, about 1870.

John F. Alexander, known as the "Cattle King," lies at his home, near Jacksonville, Illinois, at the point of death. His physicians have given up all hope. He has been the largest shipper of live stock in the United States.

Five noblemen danced in the German at the Ocean House, Newport, the other morning. The ladies were so excited that they danced "perfectly horried," to quote their own words. There is an old saying that the nod of a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

The Island of Penikese, with the buildings upon it, has reverted to Mr. John Anderson, who presented it to the late Professor Agassiz for a summer school of natural history. The island having ceased to be used for school purposes, Mr. Anderson intends to make it again his summer home.

Do you remember a handsome girl whom Sothern brought over in one of his various visits, whose name was Amy Roselle? Her name was that, and is that still, though it will not much longer remain so. Miss Roselle, with her pretty face and her ladylike manner, has attracted the affections of a wealthy member of Parliament, and in four weeks' time he is to lead her to the altar.

William Craft, whose escape from slavery thirty years ago made such a stir in Massachusetts, is in that State soliciting aid for a manual labor school which he has established near Savannah, Ga. After the passage of the fugitive slave law, he was married to Ellen Craft by Theodore Parker, who gave them a revolver as a wedding gift, to defend themselves against their masters. He has spent seven years in Dahomey in the employ of a society for breaking up the slave trade in Africa.

Dear Lady Mary Pierrepont appears to have given Spiritualism a decided lift in England. Dr. Slade has gone to London with his folding slate and is making something like forty guineas a day. He charges one guinea per entry. The slate is folded with a small piece of pencil inside. It is held in the hand of the "sister." A scratching is presently heard. When the slate is opened it contains a message. The Spiritualist are going wild about it. One hears of midnight seances by members of the aristocracy, and Dr. Slade and his slate are the last excitement of the expiring season.

Tilden's Catechism.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION, CALDWELL, August 13.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks:

GENTLEMEN—Hon. R. B. Hayes and Hon. William A. Wheeler, Republican candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, have been invited by the undersigned committee to attend and address the Soldiers' National Reunion, at Caldwell, Ohio, September 5th, 6th and 7th next. A like invitation is now respectfully extended to you by the same committee. The reunion is non-political in character, and will be composed of men and women who love the American Union, of soldiers and citizens of every party and color. It is not known that Hon. R. B. Hayes and Hon. William A. Wheeler will attend, but certain it is that if they cannot conveniently do so, they will publicly answer certain questions which are now respectfully propounded to you, and it is hoped that you will answer them in like manner if you find it impracticable to come. The questions are few, simple and direct, and admit of categorical answers.

First—What is your recollection of your public course in 1861, when the war against the Union commenced? Did you favor the suppression of avowed insurrection and rebellion, as required to do by the Constitution of the United States?

Second—Did you favor the enlistment of soldiers to repel treason and conquer rebellion?

Third—Did you contribute your time and money during those four fearful years to help prosecute the war for the Union, support the families of soldiers, pay bounties, care for the widows and orphans of our dead comrades, enforce the draft, encourage enlistment, discourage riots and mobs against the draft officers and against the colored people? Answer yes or no.

Fourth—You are both able speakers, and have large influence with the people as such, and must have made many speeches of telling effect during those four years of struggle for the Union. Did you speak on our side or against us? Did you sympathize with our cause, and oppose the cause of treason with fervor and power? Answer yes or no.

Fifth—When organizations of the Golden Circle, and other secret treasonable societies were forming and operating to discourage enlistments, oppose the draft and encourage rebels in arms, by act and word, did you speak or write against these organizations, and denounce them boldly, publicly and constantly?

Sixth—When the interests of the Union seemed to hang equally and doubtfully balanced against treason and secession, in the scales of war, did you, by act or word, say or do aught to disturb their equilibrium, and give the Union scale the advantage and preponderance?

Seventh—Did you send your sons, nephews and neighbors into the Union army, and bid them God speed, as they went, and follow yourselves?

Eighth—Did you stand manfully by Abraham Lincoln, first to last, in every executive act to suppress rebellion; encourage him by your kind words, and commend his fidelity to the Union of our fathers?

Ninth—Did you denounce his assassin and co-conspirators as enemies of your country and of mankind, or did you pass that crime in silence?

Tenth—Did you encourage Secretary Chase in the management of the finances of the nation, and do all in your power to advance the credit of your imperiled Government in its great peril?

Eleventh—In 1864, when traitors declared the war (then nearly over, then an undoubted triumph) a failure, did you rise up in the Chicago Convention or elsewhere and denounce those infamous words as treason to the Republic, and an insult to the soldiers living and dead?

Twelfth—Did you favor and endeavor to make effectual the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, not in gross afterwards, but as each amendment came forward?

Thirteenth—Did you ever make a speech in favor of the war?

Fourteenth—Did you ever say a word that could offend traitors?

We do not ask you to what party you belonged during the war or since. Some of us were Democrats, some Republicans, but all "Union men."

We are not interrogating you as politicians, for we are outside of politics, and our reunion is non-political, composed of men of all parties who were always true to the Federal Union. We ask you to answer these questions categorically, and then go on and make any explanation you may deem necessary, and the most abundant opportunity will be afforded. You can come to our camp and answer there in the presence of the men who risked their lives for the Union, or you can answer in the press of the country at your leisure, and your answer will be read to the soldiers and by the soldiers all over this land

Yours respectfully,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.
J. M. DALZELL, Secretary.

TILDEN CONTINUED.

The New York Election Frauds Under His Management.

Until Samuel J. Tilden became the chief manager of the Democratic party in New York there were few complaints, and no proofs of public plundering, of "cunning and shameless frauds" at elections. The latter made the others possible, and to present the facts in the most condensed form we now append the vote of New York city for the years from 1860 to 1871, both inclusive:

	Dem.	Rep.
1868	112,522	43,372
1869	79,476	36,824
1870	86,668	34,391
1871	83,320	54,137

From these official figures, it will be seen that in 1868, Tilden and Tweed managed to make the city return a total of 155,894 votes, which it never did before or since, and which it never had. In 1869 it fell to 116,303, the Democratic vote falling off 36,046, which is conclusive proof of these "cunning and shameless frauds" which Mr. Marble says he saw in 1868. In the succeeding year of 1870 the total was 121,059, and in the great Reform struggle of 1871 it rose to 137,457, but it should be remembered that the anti-Tilden vote increased over 20,000. These are general facts, which carry their lesson on their face, and here is a matter of detail which has even more significance: In 1871, after the *Times* had fully exposed the ring robberies, the Tammany leaders nominated Tweed for re-election as State Senator in the Fourth district, comprising the lower part of the city. The Republicans made no nomination, but the few who voted went for O'Donovan Rossa, the anti-Tammany candidate. The Democratic State ticket was headed by Diedrich Willers for Secretary of State. Now mark the result in the very stronghold of Tilden's party:

Wards.	Willers. Dem.	Tweed. Dem. Thief.	Rossa, Anti-Tam.
First	2,119	1,504	674
Second	183	130	146
Third	493	482	244
Fourth	3,501	3,069	542
Fifth	1,945	689	1,454
Sixth	3,769	3,273	601
Seventh	5,620	5,486	940
Thirteenth	2,225	2,142	992
Fourteenth	2,734	1,931	1,331
Total	23,589	18,706	6,927

Admitting that no Republicans voted for Rossa, we find that out of every one hundred Democrats voting, seventy-three cast their ballots for the great thief, well knowing at the time he was a thief. Tweed never dared show his face at Albany, and never even claimed his seat, but that was not the fault of his constituents. And these are the knaves who propose to "reform" the administration and install honesty in public office.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

Four Men Killed in a Row Among Thieves Over the Division of Plunder.

HAMBURG, PA., August 15.—About a year ago a party of men and women inhabited an old, tumble-down farm house in the woods between Pottstown and Lancaster. A murder was committed there one night last spring during a drunken carousal, a woman called Pretty Margaret being the victim. Who was the murderer has never been ascertained. The "Forty Thieves," as they were called, had committed many lawless acts, including highway and house robberies and incendiarisms, but owing to the fear and inefficiency of the constabulary they had not been punished. Immediately after the murder, however, a vigilance committee made a descent upon the house and drove the inmates from the neighborhood.

The "Forty Thieves" went into York county, and settled in the hilly region, where they had a large cave for a habitation, and kept the region in an excitement by their predatory incursions. Last Sunday they held a drunken carousal, which terminated in a terrible tragedy. One of the men, Big Mike, accused the Chief, Bill Pratt, of unfairness in the division of plunder that had been stolen the night before. This led to a fight between them, eventually involving the entire party. At the close of the affray, which was only stopped because of sheer exhaustion upon the part of some of the participants, three of the men had been stabbed to death. They were known as Patsy Burns, Dutchman Green and Greasy Bob. Big Mike, the Chief, and two women were severely wounded.

Nothing was known in the outside community of the tragedy until Monday night, when children, who had been out gathering berries in the woods brought the news that there were three dead men among the bushes. It was soon learned that the remaining members of the band had quit their home, leaving behind them the unburied dead, and Big Mike, who expired soon after relating the particulars of the fight. The murdered men were buried where they lay, and preparations are being made for the capture of the murderers, who are supposed to have gone in the direction of the Cumberland Valley, with the intention of escaping into Maryland or West Virginia.

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Negroes Threatened with Starvation Unless They Consent to Vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th inst. contains the following interesting article, in the form of a contribution:

"All will admit that it is the colored vote of Louisiana that has ruined the State, and has nearly ruined the colored people also. They have been the tools of sharp and heartless men who have no interest in the permanent welfare of the State. They have taken a black crew to carry the ship of State on a reef that they, as wreckers, may enrich themselves with plunder. It is time that the planters, steamboat men, merchants and all others in Louisiana who give employment to colored voters, speak out more plainly to these people. Were it not for those who give employment to the colored race of this State half of the negro voters of the State and their families *would starve to death, and the rest would fare but little better.* Were this race entirely out of the State, their places would be filled by white share hands in multitudes from other climes, and the State would be better off without than with the colored race. Negro voters are compelling the planters to hunt up a more reliable class of laborers, who will not vote to destroy the planter and the State. And the planters want laborers who are more honest, more skillful and more ambitious than the colored man. The people of Louisiana should say frankly to the colored population: We do not beg your votes, but we give you a chance to vote for good and honest men and for our interests. If you vote with us we will stand up to you. We will do you no injustice in any event. But if you vote with our enemies we will cast you off, only as our present necessities compel us to employ you. If you continue to act as our enemies while we feed, clothe and shelter you and your families—if you league with our enemies, who are eating out our substance and destroying our State—we must brand you as our enemies, as the enemies of the State and as the enemies of your own best interests. The test of negro fidelity in November will be: *If you vote for Packard you are the enemy of your employers and of Louisiana;* if you vote for Nicholls you are the friends of your employers and of the State. Let our people *assume an aggressive attitude.* The experiment of reasoning with colored men has been often tried, and as often failed."

The Public Career of S. J. Tilden.

[From the Brooklyn Argus.]

Ten years ago James Parton wrote a pamphlet exposing the Tilden and Ogden Railroad Ring of the Northwest. Mr. Parton then said:

"This plan (the Railroad Ring) was first adopted, as far as is known, in the United States, by an eminent lawyer on Wall street, S. J. Tilden. * * * Tilden (in 1866) controls through one ring, over eleven hundred miles of railway, while he has great influence in eight hundred miles of which he is trustee. * * * Mr. Tilden is (1866) *the largest railroad manager in America.*"

The management of 1,800 miles of Northwestern railroads by Tilden's Ring, led to the great "Granger" rebellion and the enactment of the Potter law. The Chicago Board of Trade made a report on the matter in 1866, saying that—

"Prices have been advanced upon wheat 72 per cent.; flour, 71; live stock, 73; merchandise, 88, and passengers' fares, 28½ per cent."

A Convention of Farmers held the same year, said:

"WHEREAS, Under the present system of railroad combinations and other freight monopolies, the producers have no redress, and are, by the inadequate means of transportation, compelled to give two-thirds of their crops to get the other one-third to market, and

"WHEREAS, We regard the present system of transportation as *little less than a semi-legalized system of plunder*, by which a combination of capitalists are rearing immense fortunes *upon the ruins of the producing interests*, therefore, *Resolved*," &c.

The head of the Northwestern Railroad ring is also the head of the Mining Ring, which, for eleven years, violated the laws by issuing illegal currency, and cheating the Government out of the taxes.

The same ring defrauded the State of Michigan out of taxes on over 1,000,000 acres of land.

Samuel J. Tilden is just beginning to be known in his true character by the people at large, as he was known by the farmers and tradesmen of the Northwest prior to 1866, when they rose in open rebellion against him.

As many transactions in Tilden's career, similar to the foregoing, are yet to be revealed, in the interest of public morality and national honor, the *Argus* will, in a few days, present a full and succinct history of the public acts of this railroad monopolist, tax defaulter, and prince of American rings.

A Western paper "appeals to all the churches in America to unite their prayers at morning service on the last Sabbath in August for the restoration of Charlie Ross to his parents, or the relief of their distressing suspense as to his fate." If our detective business could all be conducted successfully in this way, it would revolutionize the police.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

Reduction of the Pay of Revenue Officers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow issue an order reducing the pay of Deputy-Collectors six per cent. of the amount now received. This order is deemed necessary in consequence of the reductions made in the regular appropriations. The pay of Guagers will also be so regulated that it cannot exceed five dollars per day.

Fees of Gaugers and Storekeepers.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act provides that fees of gaugers shall in no case exceed five dollars per day, and that the compensation of storekeepers shall not exceed four dollars per day, for time actually employed. The same act provides that whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the duties of gauger and storekeeper may be imposed on one officer, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a commission to such officer as gauger and storekeeper, but his compensation shall be that of storekeeper only.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1876.

Silver Coinage.

The Director of the Mint reports that all the mints are now running to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of subsidiary silver coin will be about two and one-half million dollars. The amount of silver paid out at the Treasury in redemption of fractional currency has averaged, this month, $63,000 per day, which is equal to about one million six hundred thousand per month. The amount of fractional currency presented for redemption is steadily falling off. When redemption operations were first commenced, about $100,000 was daily redeemed. For the month of July the average daily amount redeemed was $65,000, and for August it will be less than $63,000 daily. The Treasurer estimates that the daily average will fall below $60,000 in September. If the mints continue operations on the basis stated by the director, no alarm need be felt about a scarcity of small change. The Philadelphia mint alone is now coining daily $60,000 in subsidiary silver coins, which will be sufficient to meet the demand on account of fractional currency.

Further Prosecution Against Whisky Thieves.

Attorney General Taft has employed Emory Storrs to bring suit against Jake Rehm, a Chicago distiller, under an old statute which provides that in cases where the Government has been defrauded, double the amount lost by such fraud may be recovered. In the recent whisky trials at Chicago Rehm turned State's evidence, and testified that he had defrauded the Government. The amount of Rehm's fraud is estimated at from a quarter to half a million dollars. According to Rehm's testimony he was not promised immunity, which leaves him without defense. The Attorney General has directed that in all cases where parties who have plead guilty of defrauding the revenue have claimed the promised immunity, they must establish their claim, otherwise the Government will ask that sentence be passed upon them. There are about sixty such cases in Chicago.

Congressman White After a Scalp.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, who was recently called to account in a published card by Chief Engineer Wood, of the navy, for a speech made in the House, says at the next session of Congress he will lay Wood's conduct before the House, as was done by John Randolph in the case of a marine officer who insulted him in a theater for words spoken during debate in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1876.

CONVEYING SPEAKER KERR'S BODY TO INDIANA.

When the remains of Speaker Kerr arrive here, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson will take charge of them. He is in favor of having them lie in state one day in the rotunda of the Capitol. Speaker Sayler before leaving last night for Rockbridge Alum Springs, also strongly favored such a course. This will depend very much on the feelings of Mrs. Kerr in this respect.

Vice President Ferry having received a dispatch from Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, stating that he with the body of Mr. Kerr would arrive here to morrow morning, has delayed his departure for Michigan, and will accompany the remains of the late Speaker to their final resting place at New Albany, Indiana.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT WITH REFERENCE TO SPEAKER KERR'S OBSEQUIES.

When Speaker Kerr died the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who was the proper officer to conduct the funeral arrangements, was in New York attending to some campaign work. He knew nothing of Mr. Kerr's death until he read it in the newspapers on Sunday morning. He took the first train thereafter southward bound and arrived in Washington yesterday morning. Meanwhile Acting Speaker Sayler and Clerk Adams, of the House, procured a burial casket, and having previously dispatched an embalmer to embalm the remains, left with it last night for Rock Bridge Alum Springs. When Thompson arrived here he at once telegraphed to Clerk Adams in words to the effect that he was here and ready to take charge of the funeral cortege. He also asked whether the remains would lie in state in this city, or whether he should charter a special car direct for the West on the arrival of the burial party. He waited two hours and received no reply. He then duplicated the dispatch, and yet no reply reached him; then he sent three additional telegrams, and still no answer came. Finally it was suggested to him to telegraph to Mr. White, the private Secretary of the late Speaker, who was at the Springs. This he did, and he soon received the following dispatch:

"ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
August 21.

"Arrive at Washington seven to-morrow morning, and then as soon as possible leave for the West. Nothing to be done until we arrive.

GEORGE M. ADAMS,
S. S. COX."

When Thompson received this message he was somewhat vexed. It was apparent to him that Messrs. Cox and Adams, having inaugurated the funeral arrangements, proposed to carry them out to the end.

NEGLECT OF MR. KERR'S COLLEAGUES.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Kerr's colleagues should see fit to neglect to extend him the last sad offices. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, whom Mr. Kerr placed at the head of the first committee of the American Congress, made some weak excuse and refused to accompany Mr. Sayler to the Springs to escort the body to Washington. He was in the city attending to no particular business, and could have as well recognized an appreciation of the dead man's honor done him as not. Out of a dozen Democratic members in the city, only two could be prevailed upon to go where the corpse lay and escort it to this city, and the only excuse was that no arrangements had been made for free transportation.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The instructions to the Sioux Commission, appointed under the recent act of Congress, are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of negotiation, is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting, is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that territory is forever secured to the Indian people should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of the Government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supplies of food. While no money consideration should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part, it is believed the Government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be supplied under any future act of Congress and treaties with them now in force.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE NOBLE SAVAGE.

The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian agencies by the Indian Commissioner:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

SIR: You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant Visit the Centennial—Dissolution of the Coal Combination—The Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The President and Mrs. Grant, have arrived here on a visit to the Centennial Exhibition.

There is much interest and speculation here to-day concerning the probable results of the dissolution of the coal combination yesterday. The future policy of the operators has not been determined upon, and thus far there is only conjecture and and speculation. It seems most probable that there will be some decline in prices of coal in consequence of the break up, but no such heavy decline as some predict is likely to take place. Conferences are being held in New York, and until the result of these is made known, no definite opinion can be formed.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware river this morning, at Pier No. 11. It was removed to the Morgue.

The double scull and pair oared races take place this afternoon on the Schuylkill course. There are four entries for each race.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

OVERTURES MADE FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, August 21.—A special from Belgrade to the *Politikal Correspondenz* states that overtures were made to Servia to-day by the diplomatic agents of England, France, Italy and the three great northern powers looking to negotiations for peace.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

LONDON, August 21.—A telegram from Semlin says that 40,000 Turks, Kerim Pasha commanding, met the Servians between Supovatz and Alexinatz, Sunday. They made several attacks, but were everywhere repulsed. One wing of the Servian army even successfully assumed the offensive. The battle was renewed on Monday. It is considered probable that the Servians will fall back to Alexinatz and a decisive battle will be fought there. If the Servians win that fight, the war will be continued; if the Turks are victorious, the Servians will be willing to conclude a peace.

A Turkish official dispatch from Nissa reports that the Ottoman forces have defeated the Servians near Alexinatz and occupied their positions, adding that the Servian losses were considerable.

AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT—SUCCESS OF THE SERVIAN ARMS.

LONDON, August 22.—The *Times'* special from Belgrade confirms the report of the repulse of the Turks on Sunday, but says that, in spite of that check, the Turks have renewed the attack and the result of the second fight is not yet known. If they take Alexinatz and Deligrad, Kerim Pasha has the highway to Belgrade. General Tchernayeff has 79,000 men, but Kerim Pasha's already large army has been reinforced by 40,000 men.

PRINCE MILAN INCLINED TOWARD PEACE.

A Vienna special to the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that Prince Milan in spite of the exertions of the war party to the contrary, has received the communications of England with considerable favor, and is personally inclined to apply to the Powers for mediation.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ENTERING SERVIA'S SERVICE—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS AS TO THE BATTLE NEAR ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Semlin says: It is stated the Servian Prime Minister interviewed the Russian representative at Belgrade, and appealed to the generosity of the Russian Government to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance as Servia had determined to continue the war. The Russian Government has replied granting the requests under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement, the Sclavonic committees in Russia have begun sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers, in parties of ten, reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly.

PARIS, August 22.—Accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians who concentrated all their forces, one and a half hour's march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated. General Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches, urging Prince Milen to continue the war. The Prince appears still undecided. It is understood that only three of the Servian ministers favor the continuance of war.

ACCEPTANCE OF MEDIATION PROBABLE.

BRUSSEN, August 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, August 22.—An official dispatch received here claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers they were unable even to approach the fortifications at Alexinatz, and only succeeded in burning some Christian villages.

RECAPTURE OF GURGUSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, August 22.—It is officially announced that the Servian troops under General Harvatovich yesterday recaptured Gurgusovantz and occupied Teresibaba.

LIGHT PUNISHMENT FOR THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

SALONICA, August 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign consuls were formally degraded to day before the public and salutes were exchanged between the forts and the foreign-men-of-war.

THE TURKISH OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT PROPOSED.

LONDON, August 23.—A special from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation says that Baring's report of sixty villages burned and twelve thousand persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria, does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at sixty thousand in the district of Philippopolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi-Bazouks. There is no doubt that the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The Governor of Philippopolis wants cavalry to quell the Mussulmen. Mr. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his Government the following measures: The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities; the disarming of the Mussulmen; and the rebuilding of the burnt villages at Government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Mr. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that they be executed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REOCCUPATION OF GURGUSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS—INSUFFICIENCY OF KERIM PASHA'S FORCE.

LONDON, August 23.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* confirms the report of the reoccupation of Gurgusovatz and Tresibaba by the Servians. Kerim Pasha withdrew his forces. To sustain the present operations, he has 40,000 men, which force is insufficient for an attack on Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff having 79,000. The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut Tchernayeff in, while another Turkish division marches from Saitschar to Paratchin.

THE SITUATION BEFORE ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 23.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs as far as known, is as follows: The Turks from Gurgusovatz under Eyoub Pasha and the army from Nissa under Ali Saib effected a junction, and Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexinatz. Ali Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians, Monday and met with a repulse. Since that there has been no serious fighting, down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not then been attacked.

THE TURKS ATTACK TCHERNAYEFF IN FORCE, AND ARE REPULSED—TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING.

BELGRADE, August 23.—General Tchernayeff on Tuesday sustained repeated attacks of the united forces of Exoub Pasha and Kreni Pasha, who were endeavoring to take Alexinatz. The Turks, to the number of 50,000, were repulsed in all directions. The battle was recommenced early on Wednesday, and up to the present moment the Servians maintain their positions.

LONDON, August 23.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Russian Embassy says: Despite the Turkish official reports, all the dispatches to the Russian papers affirm that the Servians repulsed the enemy before Alexinatz.

TURKEY PROPOSES NO BASIS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.—It is positively stated in official quarters that Turkey hitherto has made no proposals to any of the foreign representatives concerning the basis for peace negotiations.

PER CONTRA.

VIENNA, August 23.—The Porte is ready, thanks to the efforts of the Powers, to essentially modify the conditions of the peace negotiations. Its demand is limited to war indemnity and guarantees against breaches of the peace by Servia.

PRINCE MILAN ORDERS THE CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES.

VIENNA, August 23.—Intelligence from Belgrade announces that the war party has finally obtained the ascendancy. Besides dispatching Colonel Montverde to Belgrade, and urging the continuance of the war, General Tchernayeff sent Prince Milan dispatch, undertaking to regain the lost positions, to drive the Turks completely out of Servia, and to carry the war into Turkish territory. He also formally protested against Prince Milan's pacific leanings. The Servian Minister supporting General Tchernayeff, the Prince yielded and ordered hostilities to continue.

THE FIGHTING AROUND ALEXINATZ—TURKISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army near Alexinatz reports that the Servians attacked the vanguard of Ali Pasha's army on Tuesday and were repulsed after three hours fighting. The Servians were pursued towards Alexinatz, driven out of five villages and totally defeated.

The *Daily News* publishes the details of fighting around Alexinatz on Monday. It appears that the Turks attacked the town on three sides, pressing inward steadily, and driving the Servians from entrenchment after entrenchment. The Moravan Valley is the main seat of operations, and the fighting there has been terrible; but the Turkish successes so far are unimportant. Decisive fighting will begin when the Turks attack the heavy entrenchments where the Servians are waiting for them.

Earl Russell has written a letter to Lord Granville, urging upon his attention the necessity for an autumn session of Parliament. He declares that the barbarities perpetrated in the Turkish provinces call for a determined combination of the Powers under a treaty of alliance against Turkish tyranny.

Great Britain.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, August 23.—There is great anxiety among the leading coal and iron firms in South Staffordshire in consequence of the bills of another great iron making concern in the Cleveland district having been returned. The circumstances leave little hope of failure being avoided.

ACCIDENT TO ROSA BONHEUR—EXPORT OF GOLD TO LISBON.

LONDON, August 23.—A Paris dispatch reports that Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished artist, was thrown from a carriage while riding in the country and received severe injuries.

It is stated in the financial article of the *Times* that the largest amount of gold taken from the Bank of England for some time was withdrawn yesterday, chiefly for Lisbon. It appears that Portugal has arranged with several financial houses in London for advances of about a million, and this export of gold to Lisbon is in part the result. At the present rate of exchange the Government will lose about two per cent. by the transaction, besides the commission payable for the accommodation.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

The President's Tribute to His Memory—The Passage of the Remains Through Washington.

LONG BRANCH, August 22.—The following has just been issued by the President:

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture great probity and earnestness in his devotion to public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside, not being in session, to render the tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth, and the services of a pure and eminent character.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
By the President.
JOHN I. CADWALDER,
Acting Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge Alum Springs, at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox and H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House. The body is encased in a casket, covered with black cloth. The mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated, massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass, and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mouldings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with silk and satin.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains of Mr. Kerr, and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the Capitol police were placed on guard at the outer depot. The cover of the casket was removed and the body laid in state until 10:30 A. M. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At 11:50 the funeral party, with the remains, left for New Albany, Ind., *via* Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—The escort with the remains of Speaker Kerr arrived here at six o'clock, and left for New Albany at 6:40 P. M. Governor Hendricks and Senator McDonald and General Love and a number of other prominent citizens met the train at Greenfield, and will accompany the remains to New Albany. The funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon at New Albany. The offices will be closed to-morrow.

NEW ALBANY, August 23.—The citizens of this place have made extensive arrangements for the reception of the corpse of Speaker Kerr, which will arrive here at ten o'clock, when they will be taken in charge by a committee of the Masonic and other civic bodies and removed to the rotunda of the court house, which is draped in mourning from the dome to the ground floor, entwined with American flags, evergreens and flowers, with an elegant catafalque immediately under the dome. The remains will lie in state in this building until to-morrow evening at five P. M., when they will be removed to the late residence of the Speaker on Upper Main street, remaining there until Friday at three P. M., when the funeral service will take place. It is expected that Governor Hendricks, Senator McDonald and other distinguished men of this State and the State of Kentucky will be present at the funeral on Friday. The military staff at the headquarters of the Army of the South, at Louisville, have signified their intention to be present at the funeral, and have been assigned a position in the procession. The civic and military societies have all signified their intention of participating in the ceremonies. General B. F. Scribner has been assigned the chief marshalship for the occasion, and constant applications are being made to him by societies for assignment in the line. The Mayor of the city has extended an invitation to members of the city government in Louisville and Jeffersonville, and to all the military and civic organizations of these two cities to join in paying the last tribute of respect to the distinguished statesman. No event in the history of this city has ever attracted so much attention, as Mr. Kerr was universally held in the highest respect by the people. The Republicans and Democrats alike have laid aside all partisan feelings, and join most cordially in their efforts to divest the pageant on Friday of every appearance of partisanism; and if there is any difference in the parties, Republicans are exerting themselves to their utmost. Every sentiment that would have the least appearance of partisanship has been laid aside. The Republicans have withdrawn an appointment for a public meeting that had been announced by their State Central Committee to take place to-morrow, so that there shall not be the least indication of the party spite which has been increasing among the people recently. The conduct of the Republicans in this particular is attracting the favorable comment of their opponents.

LOUISVILLE, August 24, 12:15 A. M.—The remains of M. C. Kerr arrived here at midnight. The body was escorted to New Albany by a deputation of citizens.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Kansas Mob Anticipates the Law.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Advices from Robinson, Crawford county, Kansas, says a man named Osborn, who is in jail there under indictment for murder, assaulted Sheriff Henderson last Friday and inflicted wounds believed to be mortal, his head being mashed in by blows from a large iron link. That night a mob of masked men entered the jail, took Osborn out and hung him to the nearest tree.

Murder by Mollies at Port Richmond, Pa.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch from Port Richmond, Pa., states that two miners, James Martin and Peter McCafferey, were attacked by a crowd of Molly Maguires yesterday afternoon. They were beaten with bludgeons, stabbed with knives and treated to showers of bullets. McCafferey was killed outright, and Martin so terribly injured that he died in a short time.

A St. Louis Fiend.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—A drunken wretch named Benjamin Mitchell, living in the extreme southwestern part of the city, put a musket load of bird shot into his wife's hip and thigh on Monday, because she would not give him money to continue a spree he was on. The brute left his wife Monday morning without medical or other assistance, and it was not until last evening her situation was discovered, when she was found to be in a critical condition and may die. Mitchell was arrested.

Murderers Arrested in Tennessee Under the Enforcement Act.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Sheriff Harris and John Hunt, of Crockett county, this State, were brought here under warrant from United States Commissioner Garrett, for complicity in a shooting affray at Alamo, in which Postmaster Wills was killed and nine others wounded, as reported last week. The warrant was issued under the Enforcement act, and charges Harris, Hunt and eight others with conspiring together for the purpose of hindering the constituted authorities of Tennessee, to wit.: the Deputy Sheriff of Crockett county, from giving and securing to R. R. Smith, W. J. Overton and P. M. Wells equal protection of the laws of the State. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was continued till to-morrow.

A Horse Thief Shot.

CHEYENNE, August 23.—John Doen was arrested here to-day for horse stealing by officers of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, from whom he broke away and ran, they pursuing him. One of them fired two shots in the air, and failing to arrest the fugitive, who displayed a pistol, the third shot was directed at him, entering the hip and ranging upward. The wound will prove fatal.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accident—A Number of People Killed or Injured.

JACKSON, MISS., August 23.—An accident happened to the south bound passenger train on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad near Tugaloo, eight miles south of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. The bridge gave way, making a complete wreck of the train. Four persons were killed and sixteen wounded, five or six seriously. The very heavy rains yesterday afternoon and last night raised the creek unusually high and suddenly, and no doubt weakened the foundation of the bridge. Some of the passengers lost their baggage.

Another—Several Cars Burned.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Early this morning the axle broke of one of the cars of a freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, when a lamp exploded and several cars were burned. While another freight train was standing on the track, detained by the wreck, a passenger train from Baltimore for Philadelphia dashed into it. Only three persons, however, were injured, and these but slightly.

Four Persons Drowned.

HALIFAX, August 23.—A boat containing seven persons swamped in Chedebucto Bay yesterday, and four of them were drowned.

THE WAR-LIKE SIOUX.

Sitting Bull Promises the Canadian Blackfeet a Thrashing.

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickinson, dated Fort Ellice, August 7, state that the Sioux now on the war path against the United States, had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished with the Americans, they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country.

The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the mounted police, and the officer in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

CHICAGO, August 23.—A dispatch just received at military headquarters here says: An Indian arriving at the Standing Rock Agency, on the Missouri river, yesterday, reports a severe fight ten or twelve days since between the troops and Indians, at a point north of the Black Hills, and that the loss on both sides was very heavy, but the troops held possession of the field. The Indians broke into bands and dispersed over the country, with the troops in pursuit.

CHEYENNE, August 24.—The Utes who deserted Lieutenant Spencer at Cheyenne river, on Friday last, arrived at Rawlins to-day, turning over their arms to Sheriff Rennie.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 23.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck states that a scout named Burke had just arrived from the mouth of Rosebud with dispatches that Generals Crook and Terry, after making a junction and following the main Indian trail, left their wagons, tents, &c., took thirty-seven companies of cavalry and eight of infantry, and were making forced marches expecting to overtake the Indians before they reached the Yellowstone river. Night before last a large war party of Sioux appeared on the opposite bank of the river from Bethold Agency, and demanded supplies. Upon being refused, they opened fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes, then withdrew and struck south toward Fort Lincoln. A large party of Black Hillers who left here for the hills a few days ago, and who have been unable to break their camp four miles from Lincoln, owing to heavy rains, were attacked on Sunday night and lost seven horses.

LATER—Dispatches just received from the commanding officer at Standing Rock says Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report a terrible battle between he and Terry and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported as having sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

POLITICAL.

New York.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 23.—The Republican State Convention met to day, and Warner Miller was chosen Temporary Chairman. The attendance is large and much interest is taken in the proceedings. The Independent Central delegation from New York were given seats in the convention, without a vote. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess until three o'clock.

Upon reassembling, John M. Francis was elected Permanent Chairman, and briefly addressed the Convention. The Chair presented a communication from the Liberal Convention, which also assembled to day at Saratoga, pledging their support to Hayes and Wheeler. [Applause.] The communication was accepted, and the delegates to the Liberal Convention invited to seats on the floor of the Convention.

B. Platt Carpenter, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported, affirming the principles declared in the resolutions of the National Republican Convention of June 14th, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler, our candidates for President and Vice President. The resolutions especially approve the manly and unequivocal declaration upon the subject of civil service reform of our Presidential candidate, and accept it as the platform of the Republican party; reaffirm the equal rights of all, and the duty of the Government to secure them to every citizen; the duty to maintain the public faith in favor of the speedy resumption of specie payments; denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in repealing the date for resumption as an act of repudiation and disloyalty, and an open violation of the section of the Fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, which provides that the validity of the public debt authorized by law shall not be questioned. As a conclusive evidence of Democratic duplicity, we point to the fact that the Executive of this State, while signing a law establishing specie payments in New York and requiring all taxes to be paid in gold on and after January 1st, 1879, joins with his party as its Presidential candidate in repudiating the pledge of specie redemption throughout the country at the same date, thus compelling the people of New York to pay in gold, and at the same time denying them the means to do it. The resolutions also denounce the Democratic Congress as false on the currency subject, on the question of the safety of the public schools, on the civil service reform, and for the removal of Union soldiers and placing Confederates in their stead; challenge as untrue the claim of credit to the Democratic administration for the reduction of taxation, because the Republican administration largely reduced the public debt, while the present State administration has reduced it but slightly; and finally, recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The nomination of a candidate for Governor was then proceeded with. Mr. Phelps presented the name of the war Governor, E. D. Morgan. George William Curtis nominated William M. Evarts; Mr. Depew named William H. Robertson, and Mr. McArthur placed Martin I. Townsend in nomination. Governor Morgan was nominated on the first ballot, as follows: Morgan, 242; Evarts, 126; Robertson, 24; Townsend, 18; whole number, 410; necessary to a choice, 206. On motion of Mr. Curtis, the nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention took a recess until eight o'clock.

Upon reassembling, nomination for Lieutenant Governor being in order, the names of A. B. Cornell, ex-Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson, Sherman C. Rogers and Thomas M. Pomeroy were presented. Before balloting began the names of Cornell and Robinson were withdrawn, and the first ballot resulted in the nomination of Rogers, as follows: Rogers 210, Pomeroy 78. The nomination was made unanimous.

The ticket was completed as follows: Judge of Court of Appeals, George F. Danforth; Canal Commissioner, Daniel C. Spencer; State Prison Inspector, Charles T. Trowbridge, Electors at Large, Abraham X. Parke and William H. Seward.

Adjourned *sine die.*

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION—HAYES AND WHEELER INDORSED.

SARATOGA, August 23.—The Liberal Republican Convention called by John Cochrane, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, and other supporters of Hayes and Wheeler, met to-day. It was resolved to support Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President, and soon afterwards the convention took a recess till four o'clock.

At the evening session of the Liberal Republican Convention, a resolution was adopted indorsing the nomination of E. D. Morgan for Governor by the Republicans, and action on other nominations was referred to a special committee of thirteen, with power. A resolution was passed requesting the delegates, on their return to their homes, to take active measures for organizing to support Hayes and Wheeler and the other nominations of the Republican Convention.

Martin Freligh, F. J. Fithian, H. C. Lake and B. F. Manmore were appointed to confer with Governor Morgan on their return to New York in regard to the conduct of the canvass. Adjourned.

A TILDEN SIDESHOW.

SARATOGA, August 23.—At a meeting of delegates from eighteen counties to the Liberal Republican Convention, D. D. S. Brown, a member of the Liberal State Committee, presiding, it was resolved inasmuch as they had been refused admission to the Liberal Convention called by Mr. Cochrane unless they pledge themselves in advance to support the Republican administration, that the assemblage now in session under the leadership of John Chochrane is incompetent and unauthorized to take action as Liberal Republicans.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the admirable reform policy of the Governor of this State, and have the fullest faith in his ability and statesmanship, and admire his honest faith in the people; that without undertaking to speak for the Liberal Republican party, we recommend all true Liberals of the country to cordially support the St. Louis nominees as the best means of lifting the country out of the ruin which threatens it.

West Virginia.

BEN WILSON NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

WHEELING, August 23.—Gen. Wilson was nominated for Congress for the First district, West Virginia, at the Democratic Convention held at Parkersburg to-day.

Kentucky.

THE REBEL BLACKBURN RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 23.—The Democratic Convention of the Ashland district met in this city to-day, every county being represented. The present member, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, was nominated without opposition as the Democratic candidate for Congress. The district is so overwhelmingly Democratic that the nomination is equivalent to an election.

Indiana.

SPEECH BY THE GREAT ECONOMIST, "BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 23.—Hon. J. D. Williams and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees were enthusiastically received to-day at Greencastle, fully 4,000 people being present from the surrounding districts. Mr. Williams spoke for an hour, and reviewed the Republican record. He said the present outpouring reminded him of the days of 1856, when there was a troubling of the waters. Evidently the people wanted a change of government. He then discussed national politics on the basis of his eight months' experience in Congress. Two years ago the Democrats had obtained control of the House on the cry of reform, and at once commenced the work of retrenchment. The House believed it could get along with 1,200 less employees than it had for sixteen years. The Senate thought the reduction to 750 would do, thus admitting extravagance to that extent, the amendment altered to save thirty millions annually. If this economy had commenced ten years ago, $300,000,000 in principal and $16,000,000 in interest would have been saved and applied to the reduction of the public debt. The only thing lacking was the will. In spite of this the President's salary was doubled. When both Houses voted to change this back, the President vetoed the bill. The Senate refused to concur by almost a party vote on the recommendation made later on the part of the House to reduce to the old figure. Here he read names of men who so voted. He then showed how the House had economized its own expenses. In 1874 the House had used $109,519 87 in miscellaneous expenses account for distribution of documents. This session only $69,791 21 had been used. Clerk hire had been reduced $17,000. He then said, here is a book by McPherson, who had been Clerk of the House for many years, and was President of the Convention at Cincinnati which did not nominate O. P. Morton, but did nominate Hayes. This book says that it cost in 1874 $169,000 for folding documents, &c., and $37,000 for clerks. Now here is an official statement from George L. Adams, the present Clerk of the House, in which he says that the House had expended in 1876 but $69,000 for the first expense and $20,000 for the second—a clear saving of $57,000 in two items alone. There was a clear reduction of over $32,000 over and above the salaries of the members of the committee. He said if there is any credit attaching for this, give the members each one-fifth, and the balance to the clerks. If there's blame, saddle it on us, for we did it on purpose. We knew that every man employed there was getting twice as much as a laboring man could get in the State of Indiana, when none of them pretended to work over five or six hours per day, and frequently not one. He had noticed that public servants were liberal with other people's money, but remarkably economical in handling their own. He closed by charging that all who had not displayed the same zeal in public as in private trusts were unworthy of the public confidence.

Illinois.

THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENT GREENBACK PARTY HAVE A MEETING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The headquarters of the National Independent Greenback party in this city presented a lively appearance to-day, on the occasion of a ratification mass meeting. Among those present were S. F. Carey, the nominee for Vice President; Mr. Stewart, the Democratic and Greenback parties' nominee for Governor of Illinois; Moses W. Field, of Detroit, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; William Horton, candidate for Secretary of State, and other prominent politicians in this and adjoining States. The meeting was called to order at the Exposition building at two o'clock by Moses W. Field. Sidney Myers, of Chicago, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and made a speech of some length. He then read a letter from Peter Cooper, expressing regret at his inability to be present. The letter goes on to say that Mr. Cooper waited long for Tilden's letter of acceptance, hoping to find therein sufficient ground for retiring from the candidacy; but he was disappointed, as he, like Hayes, indicates a determination to take no step backward from the wrong policy of the Government on financial matters. He goes on to show how this legislation has proven disastrous to the country, and declares that the only relief is a volume of currency greater than the present and equal to the wants of the nation.

General Cary was next introduced and made a two hour speech. He arraigned both political parties for frauds, mismanagement and wickedness; denounced especially the financial legislation of the last eight years, and declared that unless a speedy change was made in the management of public affairs universal bankruptcy would result. His speech was eloquent and frequently applauded.

Resolutions were adopted approving the nominations of Cooper and Cary and pledging them support; approving the Independent platform; denouncing the act of Congress of February 28, 1873, eliminating from the list of silver coins the dollar, which had been full legal tender for the payment of all debts, and which was the sole unit and standard of value in the United States, and demanding the repeal of so much of that act as affects the coinage and standing of the silver dollar; also declaring that the first great work of the independent party was to secure financial reform. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to address letters to Tilden and Hayes, asking them if elected whether they will, provided Congress pass a bill to demonetize silver coin, by official action prevent its becoming a law; also, if, provided Congress pass a bill providing for a Government paper currency and gradually retire all bank currency, making such Government currency full legal tender interchangeable with Government registered bonds at such a rate of gold interest as will make currency of equal value with coin, whether he would sign or veto the bill. A motion was also carried for the appointment of a National Greenback Committee, with a member from each State and Territory, headquarters at Chicago, to organize voters and clubs. The meeting adjourned till four o'clock, when the audience of a thousand or fifteen hundred assembled in front of the Tremont House and listened to speeches from Messrs. Carey, Sidney Myers, Bonfield, Hooton, Bayne and others. There was a brief torchlight procession in the evening.

Colorado.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PUEBLO, August 23.—The Republican State Convention convened in this city this evening. The attendance is very large and enthusiastic. Hon. John H. Cleghorne, of Rio Grande county, was elected Temporary Chairman; Messrs. F. E. Everett, of Johnson county; C. W. Bowman, of Bent, and A. E. Gibbons, of Wells, Temporary Secretaries. The Committee on Credentials reported a full representation. After the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

DE WITT, IA., August 23.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated H. P. Rice for Congress.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A Partial County Ticket Nominated.

The Prohibition County Convention met at the Alliance rooms Tuesday afternoon, and a temporary organization was effected by calling Rev. F. R. Watring to the chair and appointing Mr. John Angor, Secretary. There were about seventy-five persons present, including some twenty ladies.

The usual committees were appointed, and that on Organization reported immediately in favor of the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Rev. F. R. Watring.

Vice Presidents—T. H. Rabe, John Kennedy, Sr., Rev. Joseph Blackshaw, Hon. D. J. Rodgers, D. L. Starr, M. D., F. Torrence, Jonathan O'Neill, A. N. McGunnigle, Mrs. Vanhorn and Mrs Elliott.

Secretaries—John Angor and D. L. Vanamon.

Committees on Resolutions and on Nominations were then appointed, and the convention adjourned till one P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. George W. Bradley was chosen an additional Secretary.

THE PLATFORM.

General Lane, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of that committee, covering and reaffirming the platform of the National Prohibition party, as adopted on the 17th of May, 1876, in the city of Cleveland, together with the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, It is the duty of this convention to place in nomination only such candidates as are thorough prohibitionists.

Resolved, It is the duty of every Christian voter, irrespective of party, to give his political support to only such candidates as will give their voice and entire influence to the support of any and all measures that look to the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That while we indorse the plank in former Prohibition National platforms in favor of a liberal policy by the general government in reference to internal improvement, we especially express ourselves in favor of the early and thorough improvement of the Ohio river as one of national character that can only be made by the general government: and we urge its early completion in justice to those who in the of the Ohio Valley, last year paid to the Internal Revenue of the United States, the sum of $3,876,756, thus showing the importance of the Ohio river as a national highway and its relation to the business interest of Pittsburgh.

The report was accepted and adopted.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Rabe from the Committee on Nominations now reported a list and action was taken in the following order:

Mr. Finley moved that Hon. James H. Hopkins be nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second district.

After considerable discussion the motion was laid on the table and no nomination was made.

Congress, Twenty-third district—Rev. S. H. Nesbitt.

Senator, Forty-second district—James Miller.

Forty-third and Forty-fourth Senatorial districts no nominations.

Senator, Forty-fifth district—E. Edgar Galbraith.

ASSEMBLY.

First district—W. H. Graham, S. R. Stewart and D. L. Starr.

Second district—No nomination.

Third district—Jeremiah Cooper.

Fourth district—George Finley, J. J. Bender, John Angor and Hon. Joseph Hays

Fifth district—George M. Irwin, Bellevue, and Rev. Jos. Strahan, Braddocks.

Sixth District—A. M. Scott, Mifflin, Andrew Jardine, North Fayette.

Prothonotary—Thomas Gatewood, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor—William Elliott.

Coroner—James Mehara, Jefferson township.

Jury Commissioner—Robert Graham, Etna.

Treasurer—James Thorn, Tarentum.

On the choice of an Executive Committee of fifteen, a long and sharp debate took place as to whether the women should be placed therein. Some few men were bold enough to side against it on the ground that only voters should be appointed, but they all agreed that women should have the ballot. Several of the ladies made sharp replies to their opponents.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Mortuary List.

The following is a list of deaths in Allegheny for the week ending August 19, 1876: Accident, 1; cholera infantum, 6; consumption, 7; convulsions, 1; croup, 1; diarrhea, 2; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; hemorrhage, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; peritonitis, 1; whooping cough, 2. Total, 28. White, 27; colored, 1; males, 15; females, 13.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1876.

There is little to say with regard to the monetary situation, except that the condition of listlessness and stagnation has not yet been disturbed by the near approach of the fall trade. Some departments of mercantile business have undergone a decided improvement; but this does not seem to produce any effect on the money market, in which the supply of surplus funds is still largely in excess of the mercantile demand for discounts. Indeed, it is considered doubtful whether any increase of trade will be sufficient to employ all the loanable resources of this money market until the scope of commercial operations is increased by improved transportation facilities, and the opportunities of manufacturers made greater by reduced and equitable freights on their raw material and manufactured products. The commercial outlook in the immediate future is regarded with confidence, on account of the favorable crop reports and the generally prosperous condition of the agricultural districts. It is thought by some September will bring a revival of trade that will remove the present depression and bring a material improvement to all departments of commerce. Notwithstanding the disturbances incident to a Presidential election, almost all the conditions are now favorable for more than an average fall trade. Merchants will doubtless feel a little nervous at first about branching out, but money is cheap, the stocks of merchandise throughout the interior are low and badly broken, and the farming community are generally in a position, after their recently enforced economy, to purchase to the extent of their current wants.

For the present, however, the loan market continues flat and inactive. Discounts remain easy at the old routine rates, but parties with the right sort of collaterals have no trouble in obtaining cheap rates, 6 per cent. being the quoted figure on first class securities, while prime commercial paper ranges from 6@9 per cent., according to circumstances. There was a little inquiry for New York exchange to-day, as the supply of some of the banks was rather less than they needed; but nothing like a general scarcity was developed, and no premium was quotable.

—A case has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court in which the sufficiency of a broker's memorandum of sales to establish the claim of the parties thereto was very decidedly affirmed. The allegation of the plaintiff was that on July 11, 1867, he sold to defendants a quantity of iron to arrive; that the iron arrived in due time and was tendered to the defendants, who refused to receive and pay for it; and that the plaintiffs afterwards sold it at a loss of $6,581, for which the suit is brought. Upon the trial it appeared that the plaintiff employed certain brokers in the city of New York to make sale for him of the expected iron, and the brokers made sale to the defendants at 12¾ cents per pound, gold, cash, making the following memorandum of sale:

NEW YORK, July 11, 1867.—Sold for Messrs Butler & Co., Boston, to Messrs. A. A. Thomson & Co., New York, seven hundred and five (705) packs first quality Russia sheet iron, to arrive at New York at twelve and three quarters (12¾) cents per pound, gold, cash, actual tare. Iron due about September 1, 1867.

WHITE & HAZZARD, Brokers.

The claim of the defense was that under the New York law this contract was not binding upon them, which view was sustained by the circuit courts. The Supreme Court, Justice Hunt delivering the opinion, took the following view: "The question arises upon the first branch of the statute, that a memorandum of the contract shall be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby. The defendants do not contend that there is not a sufficient subscription to the contract. White & Hazzard, who signed the instrument, are proved to have been the authorized agents of the plaintiff to sell, and of the defendants to buy; and their signature, it is conceded, is the signature both of the defendants and of the plaintiff. The objection is to the sufficiency of the contract itself. The written memorandum recites that Butler & Co. had sold the iron to the defendants at a price named, but it is said there is no recital that the defendants had bought the iron. There is a contract of sale, it is argued, but not a contract of purchase. This court holds that there cannot be a sale without a purchase; nor a seller unless there is likewise a purchaser. A sale is a meeting of two minds by which a title passes from one and rests in another. A man cannot sell a chattel and still continue to be the owner of it. When, therefore, the parties mutually declare in writing that Butler & Co. have sold a certain amount of iron to Thomson & Co., at a price named, there is included therein a certificate and declaration that Thomson & Co. have bought the iron at that price."

—The effect of a successful negotiation of the new four and a half per cent. bonds upon the gold premium and its influence upon the investment market will probably be quite marked. If more of the four and a half per cent. bonds are taken in this country than the amount of six per cents held here which will be called in, the stock of gold in the Treasury and the country will be reduced. If more of the four and a half per cents are taken in Europe than the amount of six per cents held there which will be called in, then the stock of gold here will be augmented. As every previous refunding negotiation has drained gold from this country the chances are that the one now proposed will. The effect of a successful negotiation on the investment market will be to enhance the value of first-class securities which pay from five to seven per cent. and above; formerly, or soon after the war, six per cent. was the lowest standard rate for strictly choice investments; within the last few years that has been reduced to five per cent.; if it now becomes four and a half per cent. then, as said, securities which pay five, six, seven or a higher per cent., ought to advance.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 23, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	110¾	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅞	119⅞	....	....	119⅞	....
5-20's, 1865	114	114⅛	....	....	114½	....
5-20's, 1865 (new)	115	115⅛	....	....	115	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119⅛	....	....	118⅞	....
5-20's, 1867	119	119⅛	....	....	119⅛	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾	120⅜	....	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	120¾	....	....	120¾	....
10-40's	116⅜	116⅜	....	....	116⅜	....
10-40's, coupons	119½	119½	....	....	119½	....
Currency 6's	126⅜	126⅜	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	117	117	....	....	116⅝	....
Western Union Tel	71⅛	....	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	71¼
Quicksilver	....	....	....	13	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	24½	....	24½
Panama	130	....	....	130	....	....
Adams Express	111	....	....	112	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86	....	....	85¾	....	....
American Express	61½	....	....	61½	....	....
United States Ex	60¾	....	....	66	....	....
New York Central	107	....	....	....	....	107
Erie	13⅝	....	....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Michigan Central	41½	41⅝	....	41⅛	....	41⅛
Michigan Southern	54	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	....	54⅛
Illinois Central	89½	....	....	89⅛	89⅛	....
Cleveland & Pitts	94	....	....	93	92⅞	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	....	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Do. preferred	62½	63	....	63	....	62⅝
Rock Island	106⅛	....	106¼	106	....	106⅛
St. Paul common	36⅛	36⅝	....	36⅛	....	36⅛
Do. preferred	68¼	69¼	69	68⅝	69	68⅝
Wabash, common	1⅝	....	....	....	....	2
Fort Wayne	102¼	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	13½	....	....	13⅛	....	13⅛
Union Pacific	....	....	....	13	....	62
Harlem	....	....	....	140	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾	....	....	10	11	11
Atlantic & Pac., pre	....	....	....	....	....	1⅜
Iron Mountain	17	....	....	17½	....	....
C., C. & I. C	....	....	....	3½	....	3⅜
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	4¾	....	5
South Carolinas, Apl	....	32	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	106⅛	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	48⅛
Reading	....	....	44
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	139¼
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	....	....	9½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	53¼
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	102	....	....
Central Transportation	44¾	45	....
Empire do	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L., mort b'ds	82	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $94,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $424,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling firm at 487½@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾ and closed 110⅞ bid. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Borrowing 2 per cent. to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds generally firm: New Jersey Central weak and lower. State securities dull. The dissolution of the coal combination had further and marked effect to-day upon shares of anthracite coal roads. There were considerable sales of long stock for account of parties who became frightened at the breaking up of the combination and these sales encouraged the bears to make a vigorous attack upon coal stocks, the result of which was a heavy decline in values and great excitement. New Jersey Central suffered the largest decline, the stock falling from 57¾ to 52¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western came next, declining from 91¼ to 88; Delaware and Hudson Canal followed with a decline from 90¼ to 88 regular and was offered as low as 84¼, seller 60 days, without takers; Morris and Essex declined to 95. In late afternoon dealings the excitement in coal shares subsided and the market was comparatively quiet, fluctuations were less violent than during morning hours and a somewhat steadier feeling prevailed. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered from 88 to 89¼ and closed at 89; New Jersey Central rallied from 52¼ to 53¾, and closed at 53. Borrowing rates for these two stocks to-day ranged from ¼ per cent. to flat. Delaware and Hudson Canal was weak and fell off to 85⅛ regular and 84¼, seller twelve days, and to 82, seller sixty days; Morris and Essex was firmer and sold in odd lots up to 96. The changes in the shares outside of coal stocks were slight. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred was an exception, advancing from 18¾ to 20; Western Union was offered, seller sixty days, at 70⅝, with 70¾ bid, while the regular quotation was 71¼. The tone of the general market was 71¼. The tone of the general market was steady. Transactions 139,000 shares, of which 5,500 were Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 73,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 24,000 New Jersey Central and 2,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71¼	Rock Island	106⅝
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	36¾
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	68⅝
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	7	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	112	Terre Haute	5¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	87	Do. preferred	13½
American Ex	61¼	Chicago & Alton	98
U. S. Express	69	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	12¼
Erie	13¼	Delaware & Lack	88⅞
Do. preferred	22	Atlantic & P. Tel	17½
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	5
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	5¼
Michigan Central	41⅜	Indiana Central	3⅞
Panama	130	Burlington & Q	115
Lake Shore	54⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	11
Illinois Central	89½	Central Pac. bonds	109⅞
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Union Pacific stck	62
Northwestern	38⅞	Union Pac. bonds	105⅞
Do. preferred	62⅞	Do. land grants	105¼
C., C., C. & I	41⅝	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95⅞
N. J. Central	55		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119⅞	New 5's	116⅝
5-20's, 1865	114⅜	10-40's, registered	116⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	115	10-40's, coupons	119⅝
5-20's, 1867	119½	Currency 6's	126¼
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	49	Missouri 6's	106¼
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, August 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £600,000, chiefly for Lisbon. The Portuguese Government has ordered £1,000,000. The *Times* says the Portuguese banks have made such energetic efforts to recover their stability that the greater number of them will not require to avail themselves of the two months' delay in payment of bills, granted by decree of the Government a few days since. Consols for money 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's '65, 105½; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 107¼; new 5's, 107⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie, 12⅝; do preferred, 20 Silver 52d.

PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 23.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅞.

LISBON, August 23.—Business is beginning to recover, and there is hope that financial matters will shortly return to their normal condition. Bank notes circulate without discount.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Gold 110⅞. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 542½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1876.

The movements of business in trade circles to-day continued rather languid, although in one or two departments a brisk trade was transacted. On the whole however business was limited and the general appearance of affairs rather dull. In values no decided change took place outside of dry goods, in which there is a general revision of prices incident to the opening of the fall trade. Grain circles continue quiet with wheat and corn easy, and oats rather firm. Flour is rather firmer in sympathy with the advance on spring wheat at Chicago, but rates are the same. Hay is very dull and almost nominal. In country produce the only feature of importance is the improved condition of the butter trade, while fruits and vegetables continue easy with only a moderate aggregate business. Provisions are moving along steadily with a fair trade and a firm feeling on sugar-cured meats, while lard, bacon and mess pork are easy. Groceries are also steady and unchanged with a continuance of the firm feeling in sugars and coffees. Dry goods are quite active and the prospects in this line are comparatively quite encouraging. Petroleum was firm and active with a point or two advance to-day. Other lines of trade rule about as heretofore reported.

The Baltimore *Price Current* says:

The relapse of the weather into another very warm spell the past week has served to retard the up-town jobbing interests in the way of sales, though the work of preparation has been going on among the dry goods, boots and shoes, notions and other branches of trade, and new stocks are everywhere visible to meet the wants of purchasers. Down town among the grocers and importers there is a better feeling. Sugars and coffee have both improved, and the market closed strong. The export trade in domestic produce has been unusually active, especially in tobacco, grain and petroleum. The market for the latter has also advanced materially. Provisions are quiet and rather unsatisfactory. In the anxiety to make sales prices have favored buyers. The total value of foreign exports from this port for the week ending with Thursday was $1,247,958, against $639,133 for corresponding week last year; aggregate since 1st January, 1876, $23,955,673, against $17,767,027 for same period in 1875—increase for 1876, $188,646.

From a Massachusetts stand point, the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says the current traffic in the shoe and leather trade has been a very quiet one, and has been by no means up to the average of the past few years in many respects. The orders placed have been smaller than usual, the goods have been cheapened to the last degree, and buyers have still found prices above what they were disposed to pay. An unusual hesitancy in ordering has been apparent, showing that buyers have not found very enticing opportunities and it is certain that manufacturers have not looked for much gain from their labor, but have rather been seeking to maintain connections while waiting for better times.

Speaking of the crop prospects in England, the London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle* writes, under date of August 5, as follows:

Harvest work is now making rapid progress in the southern counties of England, and a few samples of new produce have already been sent to market. A small parcel—10 qrs—offered at Mark Lane last Monday realized 56s ℘ qr. The weight of the produce was fully 62 ℔s ℘ bushel. The weather during the past week has been somewhat unsettled, but the spring corn and root crops, as well as the pastures, were greatly in want of moisture, and where the rains have fallen the effect has been most beneficial. The harvesting of cereals has not been impeded, and we seem to be pretty well assured of an abundant crop of roots. Taken as a whole, the agricultural prospect is very satisfactory.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,106	Apples, bbls	40
Corn, bus	2,450	Cheese, bxs	150
Wheat, bus	1,883	Butter, pkgs	54
Rye, bus	465	Bacon, pcs	1,350
Oats, bus	250	Bacon, tcs	101
Potatoes, bus	70		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,284	8,990	15,274
Apples, bbls	475	401	876
Cheese, boxes	2,489	1,474	3,963
Corn, bus	7,195	1,529	25,724
Wheat, bus	5,748	4,759	10,507
Barley, bus	....	450	450
Rye, bus	1,441	523	1,964
Oats, bus	12,183	10,925	23,108
Butter, pkgs	258	228	486
Bacon, pcs	13,121	3,750	16,871
Bacon, tcs	390	364	754
Potatoes, bus	1,469	1,745	3,214
Hay, bales	781	400	1,181

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain circles is still limited, and the aspect of affairs to-day is rather dull. Wheat is quiet with light receipts, and millers indisposed to pay the full asking rates. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red: $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ℘ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do: low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is in moderate supply which is apparently fully adequate to the demand. Values are rather easy, but show no disposition toward lower figures. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are arriving very sparingly and the quality of the new receipts is not wholly satisfactory; still there is very little difference made in the market values of old and new. Prices are firm but not quotably advanced. We quote prime white new at 31@32c; mixed do 29@30c; Old ruled firm at 32@33c for prime white; 30@31c for mixed; white Western 34@35c. Rye continues easy at 57@60c for prime new. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a rather firmer feeling on spring wheat flours, in sympathy with the advance on wheat at Chicago. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ℘ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; In sacks 25c off ℘ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ℘ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ℘ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ℘ barrel.

HAY—There is a dull and nominal market with hardly enough business in baled hay to establish quotations. Receipts for the week ending to-day are only 400 bales. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ℘ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are quiet with choice grades about steady and in moderate demand, while low-grades are dull and depressed. Values are without material change. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—Continues active with a firm feeling on choice and fancy qualities. No very marked advance is expected, however, as the probability is that the supply of the best grades will increase in proportion to the demand. We quote fancy creamery packed with ice at 27@28c; choice fresh rolls 22@23c; choice solid packed 19@21c; prime do 14@17c. Of the New York market we learn from the *Bulletin* that "Western butter generally has been doing very well. Choice creamery coming to hand in good order kept well up to the value of State, and a few special marks sold quite as high. Dairy tubs, carefully packed, fresh flavored and choice have also been in favor, and sold again at 23c for the best tubs—in one or two cases a little more; but some lots evidently all right on leaving the points of production were influenced by the weather, and came to hand pricked on top, which of course compelled shading to move them."

CHEESE—The market continues steady with a fair jobbing demand. Receipts are slightly fallen off being 1,474 boxes for the week ending to-day. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8¾@9c for choice; 6¼@8c for common to good. The New York market is still reported demoralized and unsatisfactory, and until there is an improvement there, no material advance in values need be expected.

EGGS—There is a steady feeling with a rather limited demand and light receipts. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There was a steady market at unchanged but rather easy prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@3 50 per bushel. Grapes ruled at $4 50@5 50 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@18 00 per hundred. Plums are higher at $2 00@2 25 per box.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new domestic ruling at 25@27c ℘ ℔; new California 25c ℘ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ℘ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The demand is still limited to local consumptive wants, and as a consequence the market is rather dull, but wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ℘ barrel for prime Early Rose; 50c@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 35@40c ℘ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and lower. We quote at $4 00@4 50 ℘ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $5 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ℘ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products is steady, with sugar-cured meats noticeably quite active and firm, while lard, bacon and mess pork are easy, with the statistical position rather favoring lower prices. Quotations here are wholly unchanged, however. Receipts for the past week have been moderate, aggregating 2,750 pieces bulkmeats, and 364 tierces.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ℘ pound; short rib sides 11¼c; clear sides 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 15¼c ℘ ℔ for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c Beef tongues, ℘ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was weak and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ℘ ℔; in half barrels 13¼c ℘ ℔; in buckets 13¼c ℘ ℔: in 3 ℔ caddies 14¾c ℘ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14¼c; in 3-℔ pails 15c ℘ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14¾c ℘ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 14¼c ℘ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra 85@87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75@78c ℘ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Showed a downward tendency, with light business at $20 00@20 50 ℘ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8¼@8¾c ℘ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ℘ ℔.

Groceries.

The jobbing demand for the leading staples in the grocery trade continues steady with no prominent features to note. Coffees continue firm with the statistical position very favorably regarded by holders, and the supply at the seaboard markets being steadily reduced. At the close of the week the stock of Rio in New York was only 73,000 bags, against nearly double that quantity a few weeks ago. Holders are also encouraged by a belief that the stocks in the interior are light. Taken as a whole, the appearance of the Rio coffee market is certainly firm. The improved demand, as well as reduced stocks and favorable advices from Rio Janeiro, give holders an advantage, notwithstanding the fact that at one time during last week the large percentage of common coffee in the stock was the cause of some depression in the New York market. Sugar is in fairly active demand and firm, with a recent advance on raw sugar in New York. Supplies are being steadily reduced in the East and the general outlook favors strength in prices. Molasses and syrups have continued quiet and rather easy. Spices are firm with reports of advances on cassia and cloves at the sources of supply on account of alleged short crops, which are considered by some to be exaggerated. Tea has been quite firm for some descriptions, with a fair demand. Strictly speaking, the market has shown few new features. The same steady, fair demand for green and Japan tea has prevailed; in the latter case for both new and old, and a slight advance has been obtained in some instances, while under all circumstances these descriptions have been firm. Prices-current for standard groceries are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	℘ ℔.	*Sugars.*	℘ ℔.
Fancy Rio	23½@24 c	Standard A	11¼c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11⅛
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11⅛
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½
Rio, in papers 25	@26 c	Crushed	12½
3d grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12½
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32½c	*Molasses.*	℘ gall
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@65
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Good	55@60
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65@70
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ℘ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ℘ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ℘ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ℘ ℔	9 c
Starch.		German mottled do	7¼c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ℘ box	8¼c
Silver gloss	10½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¼@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4¼@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6¼c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Herring	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ℘ ℔	6¼
No. 2 medium	10 00	Medium Georges	5¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Halibut, ℘ ℔	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	No. 1 Herring, ℘ bx	35
Whitefish	5 25	Scaled herring do	40
Lake Trout	4 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers do $3 50; Valencias, new, 9½c ℘ ℔; Sultanas 15c. Dates 8¼@9c ℘ ℔. Currants 7¼@8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ℘ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ℘ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ℘ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Dry Goods.

The trade among the leading dry goods houses was quite brisk for the season in all seasonable lines of goods. Heavy sheetings, shirtings, prints and denims were fairly active, and there was a good demand for flannels and dress goods. The firmness in all silk goods is a prominent feature of the dry goods market, and present indications promise a still further advance in values. A meeting of the silk association was held recently in New York, a large number of manufacturers from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and other States being present. The meeting took the form of an organization of the sewing silk and machine twist manufacturers of America, and the proceedings, according to an account given by the New York *Tribune*, were as follows:

"After a general expression of views on the unprecedented recent rise in the price of raw silk in all markets of the world, amounting to 50 or 60 per cent. in the past six weeks, it was considered futile longer to ignore in this market the undoubted facts of short crops in Europe and China, which have already advanced the prices in all foreign markets to rates running higher than here. A general advance of 25 per cent. on all classes of silks manufactured for the trade was, therefore, recommended to take effect at once, as a measure of protection to the manufacturers, and a committee was appointed to submit at an adjourned meeting a plan for more united action in all matters affecting the welfare of the sewing-silk and machine-twist trade. It was stated at the meeting by one of the leading manufacturers that he had already notified his customers of an advance on certain classes of finished goods, amounting to 36 per cent. over prices ruling previously. It was the general sentiment of the meeting that this advance of the prices of manufactured goods could not be longer postponed, and that it must be permanent for a considerable period. The stock of raw silk in New York in first hands does not exceed 250 bales, and there are not much over twice that number on the way."

Prices-current are undergoing the general revision incident to the opening of the fall trade. We note advances of ¼@½c on Cocheco, Merrimac, Hartel, Berlin and Simpson's prints, and quote the revised list as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8	Newbury	36	6¾
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Laconia E	36	7
Western trade	36	7	Laconia B	36	7½
Magnolia	36	6½	Laconia O	40	8
Avondale	36	5½	Laconia	9-4	21
Conestoga A	39	6	Laconia	10-4	23½
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	46	11½
Chippewa C	28	5	Lawrence L L	4-4	6½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	5¼	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	36	6¼	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	7	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	6¾	Bay Mill	36	11½
Rochdale	36	7½	Davol	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabat	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	23
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	26

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10½	White	10
Glasgow	9½	Eagle	7½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6¼	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6½	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6½	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	7
Amoskeag fa'cy	6	Berlin solid	6½
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	6½
Merrimac	7	" fast black	6½
American fancy	7	" mourning	6½
Southbridge	7		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	18	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	21	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cot'n bat 10@12½@16@18		Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 23.—Package trade in bleached cottons active and prices stiffening; Red Bank bleached shirtings advanced to 7c and discount on; Blackstone A A is reduced; Garner's solid black and colored prints advanced. Light brown sheetings stronger. Dress goods, shawls and skirts in steady request. Men's wear in woolens rather more active for small lots. Blankets quiet. Foreign dry goods in limited demand.

Petroleum.

August 23.—The market made another upward movement to-day carrying prices up above 5c from the opening values of crude. Refined was firm in sympathy with ⅛c advance quoted by some holders, but the bulk of business was done at former quotations.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at $2 77½ bid and $2 78¾ asked for Conduit and Union certificates. For some time business was slack a few sales being made at $2 78⅛. During the afternoon, a firmer feeling prevailed and the price advanced gradually to $2 82½ with considerable transactions. $2 83⅛ is now bid for certificates of the leading lines dated to-morrow. Of Union there was none offering. Shipment was quiet at $2 97½@3 00 with price paid by the pipe line at wells $2 90.

REFINED—A strong feeling prevailed throughout the refined market to-day and ⅛c advance was asked by some holders. Business was principally transacted however on the basis of former quotations. The market closed strong with an upward tendency. We quote standard white at 16¼@16⅜c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works. New York rules at 19⅝@19⅞c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 19⅛@19⅜c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 19⅛c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 23.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The first transactions were at $2 80. This was followed by sales at $2 79⅝. These transactions being followed by heavy offerings, a decline to $2 77½ was effected with but few transactions. At this time the Exchange was almost deserted, and there was every indication of a stand off. At about 11:30 there was a reaction to $2 79⅝. At this price considerable strength was manifested in a few minutes, when there was another decline to $2 78⅛, at which price the market could have been quoted at noon. Buyer first quarter of 1877 was offered at $3 30, and buyer September at $2 85, without buyers. In the afternoon business commenced at $2 78¾ bid, and some bluffs at $2 80 for large lots. The dealings were moderate at $2 78⅜@2 79⅝. In the evening the feeling was a trifle weaker. Sales were made at $2 78⅛ which would have been a fair quotation at the close. The demand for shipment is somewhat diminished, and quotations have ruled a shade lower. The bulk of business has been done at $3 00, though a small amount of Oil City changed hands at 5c below that price. Sales and resales were 52,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, August 23, closing 22.—Prices are without further change, except a trifle stronger feeling on the Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries, bringing prices up to the basis existing here, which is an unusual feature. Business at the moment is limited, on account of the confident feeling. Sales of 1,000 barrels crude in shipping order at 15c, and 3,500 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 19c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 11¼c, and 15c in shipping order; refined 19⅜@19½c; cases 23@24½c: naptha 11c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 19⅜@19¼c; at Philadelphia 19⅜@19½c.

PARKERS, August 23.—Market opens very quiet; United $2 78¾; Union $2 77½; shipment $3 00 asked. *Later*—Sales of United at $2 77½, and $2 76¼ bid; shipment $3 00. 1 P. M.—Feeling strong; United $2 78¾ bid: Conduit $2 78¾ bid; shipment about $3 00.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market firm at $2 92½ asked.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market weak with not much doing at $2 76⅛ bid for United; immediate shipment $2 97½@3 00.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market firm; quoted at $2 90@2 95.

TIDIOUTE, August 23.—Market very firm at $2 95@2 97½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market very strong with no disposition to sell from first hands; standard white 19½c; crude 10½c; cases 23½c; no sales reported; no futures offering.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 23.—Petroleum firmer; crude 11½c; refined 19⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Petroleum firm; refined 19¼c; crude in barrels 15@15¼c.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, August 23.—Refined petroleum 13@13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Refined petroleum 15¼@16d; do spirits 10d.

ANTWERP, August 23.—Refined petroleum 40 francs.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 17c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The trade in drugs and chemicals continues moderately active with firm prices. We quote from the New York *Bulletin* with reference to advances on quinine and morphine as follows: "Owing to an advance in cinchona bark, the manufacturers of the sulphate of quinine have advanced their price to $2 40, in parcels of 100 ounces or more, at which prices they are ready to make contracts for delivery as far ahead as November 1. Morphine has advanced to $4 75, in parcels of 50 ounces or more. In giving the reason for this advance in morphine, a prominent manufacturing firm remarks: 'It is now pretty well ascertained that the stock of opium for the present year is likely to be smaller than usual, and prices in Smyrna have already advanced more than 40 per cent. over the lowest rates of last spring—doubtless partly owing to speculation.' This advance in quinine and morphine was decided upon at a meeting of the manufacturers in Philadelphia yesterday. Prime quality of cinchona bark is in small supply, and wanted; but most of the bark here sells at 85c@$1 20, but considerable materially under the inside price, though there is also some here quoted as high as $4 00. Trifling sales of opium in jobbing lots were made at $7 25, currency; powdered was quoted at $9 25, currency: the latest cable dispatch from Smyrna quotes at 185 piastres, which we are informed would make it cost $5 50, gold, laid down here; a small business in bonded lots has been done at $5 37½, gold." The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		Mag cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ℔	12 @ 18	—Carb ℔	@ 45
Citric ℔	1 04 @ 1 10	Manna SF ℔	@ 1 00
Oxalic ℔	17 @ 20	Morph sul oz	5 25 @ 5 50
Sulphuric ℔	2¾ @ 4½	Nut No 1, ℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Tartaric ℔	54 @ 60	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 22 @ 2 35	Anise	3 50 @ 3 70
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	5 50 @ 6 00
Cape ℔	20 @ 22	—Castor ℔	11 @ 16
Socot ℔	65 @ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb. ℔	19 @ 21	—Cloves ℔	@ 3 70
Aqua ℔	8 @ 12	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Annotta ℔	50 @ 60	Lemon	4 50 @ 5 00
—*Ashes.*		Linseed, raw	54 @ 56
Soda ℔	4 @ 5	Linseed, bl'd	59 @ 62
Bal Copa. ℔	75 @ 85	Neats F, gal	80 @ 1 15
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia ℔	27 @ 30	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20 @ 1 30	Origan ℔	@ 80
" pale ℔	70 @ 80	Pepper't ℔	4 30 @ 4 60
" com ℔	20 @ 40	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras ℔	70 @ 80
American ℔	4 @ 6	Sperm gal	2 10 @ 2 30
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners, gal	50 @ 55
German ℔	6 @ 8	Whale gal	78 @ 81
Blac mass ℔	58 @ 60	Wintg'n ℔	3 75 @ 4 00
Blue vitr. ℔	10½ @ 11½	Opium Ty ℔	7 88
Borax ref ℔	14 @ 16	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll ℔	4 @ 5½	*Potass.*	
—Flor sul ℔	5 @ 6	Bichrom ℔	22 @ 24
Calomel A ℔	1 00 @ 1 08	Chlorate	35 @ 40
—English ℔	2 00	Iodide ℔	2 85 @ 3 00
Camp ref ℔	33 @ 36	Putty ℔	3 @ 4
Canthar's ℔	1 60	Quin sulp oz	2 50 @ 2 60
Cham Germ	@ 50	Rosin bbl	3 50 @ 3 57
—Roman ℔	36	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	93 @ 1 08	Gentian ℔	8 @ 12
Cloves ℔	@ 45	Ginger E I ℔	14 @ 16
Cochineal ℔	70 @ 80	" Jamca ℔	@ 24
Coniye. ess	5 00 @ 7 75	Ipec pow ℔	@ 1 65
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3	Jalap pow ℔	@ 75
Cr m Tar ℔	41 @ 44	Liquorice ℔	12 @ 14
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20	Rhub E I ℔	2 00 @ 2 40
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon. ℔	@ 58
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega ℔	90 @ 1 00
Et Nit sps ℔	38 @ 46	Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
—Sulph ℔	70 @ 75	" Germ ℔	25 @ 28
Ext Logw ℔	13½ @ 16	Sal Ammo ℔	16 @ 18
—Liq Cala ℔	38 @ 45	—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Italian ℔	28 @ 30	—Soda ℔	2¼ @ 3¼
—Sicily ℔	@ 35	*Seed.*	
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4	Canary ℔	9½ @ 10½
Galls Alep ℔	@ 25	Hemp ℔	7½ @ 8½
Gum.		Cardamn ℔	2 00 @ 2 50
Arabic sts ℔	22 @ 25	Mustard ℔	18 @ 20
" White ℔	35 @ 45	Senna Al ℔	30 @ 32
Myrrh T'k ℔	55 @ 62	" E In ℔	18 @ 25
Shellac ℔	40 @ 50	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	35 @ 50	Bi Carb ℔	@ 5¾
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	11 @ 14
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 50	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	28 @ 35
—Span'tt ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp spegal	37 @ 40
Iodine res ℔	4 10 @ 4 40	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Copal gal	1 00 @ 1 60
Logwood ℔	2¼ @ 3½	Japan gal	65 @ 1 25
Mace ℔	1 30 @ 1 35	Damar gal	1 35 @ 1 60
Madder ℔	14 @ 17	Ven Red ℔	2½ @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	℘ case	$7 50
Less quantity	℘ case	7 75
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	℘ case	5 00
Less quantity	℘ case	5 25
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	℘ case	8 00
Less quantity	℘ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	℘ ℔	4¼@4½c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	4¾@5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	℘ ℔	1¾@2 c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	2¼c
Sal soda—25 bbls	℘ ℔	1¾c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	2¼@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	℘ ℔	5¼@5½c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	℘ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	℘ ℔	3¾c
Less quantity	℘ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	℘ ℔	2½c
Muriatic acid	℘ ℔	2½c
Nitric acid	℘ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	℘ ℔	2½c
Pure alumina	℘ ℔	3½c
Lump alum	℘ ℔	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—The market is very quiet but prices are well sustained. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per ℔.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10 c
Do. pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10½c
Do. fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	36 @38 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ℘ cwt for high test: common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The demand is still slack and the volume of business is quite limited. This, however, is not more than is expeted at this season of the year, and prices are firmly maintained at the established rates. We give below the list-prices of the Western association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. in car loads; 40 per cent. in less amounts on orders from jobbers; 30@35 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days and 1 per cent. off far cash in thirty days.

SIZES.	Single Strength 2d qual	Single Strength 1st qual	Double strngth
6x 8 to 7x 9	......	$3 75	$6 00
7x10 to 8x10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8x11 to 10x12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8x14 to 10x15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9x16 to 12x17	4 75	5 25	8 50
12x18 to 14x20	......	5 50	8 75
15x20 to 18x22	......	6 00	9 50
15x26 to 20x30	......	6 50	10 50
15x36 to 24x30	......	7 00	11 25
26x28 to 24x36	......	7 50	12 00
26x36 to 26x44	......	8 00	14 00
26x46 to 30x50	......	9 00	15 00
30x52 to 30x54	......	......	16 00
30x56 to 34x56	......	......	17 50
34x58 to 34x60	......	......	20 00
36x60 to 40x60	......	......	22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glassware 70@75 and 5 per cent.; on druggist flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent.; flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 33⅓ per cent. There has been a good trade in small fruit jars for the past month which is about over for the season, while the demand for large fruit jars has hardly opened up yet. There is a good prospect for action in that line, however. Net prices for groove ring quart jars are $7 50 in car-load lots; $8 00 in smaller orders. Half-gallon sizes, $1 50@11 00.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ℘ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ℘ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¼ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℘ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℘ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	68
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—A good demand and moderately active market is noted. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 50
No. 4 stock braid	2 50
No. 5 stock braid	2 75
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	3 75
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 00
Railroad (extra heavy,)	3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

BROOM CORN—The market is easy and under reports of a heavy crop prices tend downward. We quote choice hurl 9@9½c; No. 1 hurl 7¾@8¼c; choice old brush that will work up 7¼@8c; choice medium 6¼@7c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 3½@4½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues very dull and prices are a shade lower on leather. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@ 31
Oak sole, city	36@ 38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@ 29
Red sole, Orinoco	26@ 29
Red sole, good dgd	23@ 26
Oak, rough	24@ 28
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country	30@ 33
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ℘ doz	31 00@35 00
Fair skirting	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ℘ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather	39@ 41
Finished calf	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ℘ foot	18@ 20
Finished kips	50@ 90
Hides.	
Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	8¾@ 9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The market is quiet at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 18@20c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 16@17c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ℘ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ℘ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ℘ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ℘ ℔.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2¾@3c ℘ ℔; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℘ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ℘ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ℘ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is rather demoralized and values are unsteady, with sales made at heavy concessions. Nominal quotations are as follows:

No. 1 tubs ℘ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ℘ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ℘ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ℘ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ℘ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ℘ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ℘ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ℘ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ℘ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ℘ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manila, 10@11c ℘ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (⅛-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ℘ 1,000; do (¼-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 80 ℘ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1876.

THE SITUATION.

The sales given below, which were made to-day and carefully copied from the books of the houses named, will give the reader a correct idea of the state of the market.

It may not be amiss to state that prices seem to be on the decline, and we would advise all concerned in selling and buying in the West to govern themselves accordingly. Butchers may as well take notice and reduce their prices "a penny or so a pound."

But not to occupy valuable space with vain speculations on the future of the market, we will let our sales speak for themselves:

Sales.

The following sales made Wednesday, August 23, were copied from the books of Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., Hamilton, Loughrey & Co., Briggs, Dock & Drum, J. F. Sadler & Co., Donley, McNabb & Co., and S. B. Hedges & Co. As the weight and prices are given the reader will have no difficulty in catching the rulings of the market:

CATTLE.

Friday, August 18.—33 head, 41,440 ℔s, $4 75; 16, 15,390, $3 70; 1, 1,370, $5 62; 19, 20,310, $3 90.

Saturday, August 19.—18 head, 16,400 ℔s, $3 50; 1, 1,370, $5 62; 2, 2,750, $5 35; 1, 1,270, $5 50; 22, 21,109, $4 00; 20, 18,960, $4 60; 13, 12,710, $4 00; 17, 17,260, $4 00.

[Monday and Tuesday's sales are given as one.]

Tuesday, August 22.—27 head, 19,340 ℔s, $3 30, ($5 00 on); 19, 22,640, $4 25; 16, 15,180, $3 60; 1 bull, 600, $2 25; 7, 7,190, $4 25; 2, 2,370, $5 00; 22, 15,500, $3 25; 1 cow, 900, $2 50; 20, 19,500, $3 50; 20, 18,280, $3 30; 19, 16,600, $3 70; 21, 18,170, $3 50; 2 heifers, 1,940, $4 25; 2 cows, 1,870, $3 00; 20, 17,910, $4 25; 2, bulls, 20,100, $2 50; 20, 17,460, $3 80; 1 stag, 1,260, $2 75; 18, 29,770, $4 77; 2 bulls, 2,250, $2 00; 19, 20,270, $4 35; 11 bulls, 12,400, $2 40; 22, 14,700, $2 90; 19, 17,190, $4 00 ($5 00 on); 5, 5,060, $4 00 ($5 00 off); 19, 21,770, $4 45; 21, 17,700, $3 75; 16, 19,910, $4 25; 15, 12,800, $3 25; 16, 20,960, $4 75; 17, 22,050, $4 60; 16, 18,550, $4 60; 2, 2,340, $4 70; 15, 20,080, $4 80; 2, 2,420, $4 85; 20, 17,910, $4 25; 17, 21,070, $4 65; 4, 4,700, $4 40; 15, 14,530, $3 85; 5, 5,640, $4 12; 16, 21,300, $5 10; 4, 4,550, $4 10; 17, 22,300, $4 75; 19, 19,710, $4 35.

Wednesday, August 23.—9 head, 9,430 ℔s, $4 30; 7, 7,840, $4 30; 3, 3,300, $4 30; 21, 21,280, $3 70; 8, 6,880, $3 00; 17, 21,200, $4 62; 14, 15,210, $4 55; 19, 20,450, $4 05; 5, 5,120, $4 15; 3 bulls, 2,720, $2 30; 18, 22,099, $4 37; 19, 19,380, $3 80; 19, 18,950, $3 65; 18, 19,260, $4 10, ($2 00 off); 40, 33,730, $3 50; 41, 40,220, $2 45; 11 9,800, $3 00; 9, 1,040, $3 00; 1 bull, 1,230, $2 60; 2 calves, 230 $5 25; 15, 17,720, $4 40; 29, 39,940, $5 00, ($20 00 on); 15, 22,420, $5 30; 15, 23,390, $5 50, ($10 00 off); 20, 19,170, $3 40; 12, 14,270, $4 40; 1, 1,050, $4 00; 16, 20,680, $4 70; 16, 21,160, $5 00; 17, 24,160, $4 60; 11, 23,300, $4 87; 30, 43,610, $4 75; 16, 20,600, $4 75; 64, 80,160, $4 40; 18, 17,180, $3 90; 2 bulls, 2,040, $2 75; 15 bulls, 16,700, $2 45; 35, 43,020, $4 30; 2, 1,650, $4 00; 2, 1,700, $4 00; 3 cows, 3,840, $4 00; 1 bull, 1,610, $2 75; 36, 41,570, $4 35; 6, 5,550, $3 70; 16, 19,490, $4 55; 7, 3,940, $2 75; 10, 10,520, $3 80; 18, 22,320, $3 85; 15, 15,090, $4 25; 8, 7,670, $3 80; 17, 20,240, $4 55; 18, 17,200, $3 90; 17, 18,270, $4 35; 16, 19,300, $5 00; 19, 18,930, $4 37; 20, 17,910, $4 25; 16, 20,510, $5 00; 48, 58,280, $4 37; 69, 85,090, $4 37; 12, 14,230, $4 65; 15, 20,780, $4 90; 6, 7,210, $4 15; 17, 21,870, $4 40; 50, 63,030, $4 60; 25, 18,770, $3 35; 10, 10,800, $4 40; 8, 8,690, $3 80; 19, 20,210, $3 62; 21, 21,300, $4 00.

HOGS.

Friday, August 18.—20 head, 4,610 ℔s, $6 40; 20, 5,110, $6 40; 69, 18,710, $6 50; 8, 2,130, $6 50; 72, 20,800, $6 50; 135, 29,550, $6 40; 39, 11,200, $6 55; 45, 14,340, $5 70; 3, 620, $6 40; 15, 3,080, $6 00; 14, 3,080, $6 50; 101, 22,620, $6 50; 63, 15,440, $6 70, ($5 00 off); 62, 18,930, $6 55; 24, 5,450, $6 40; 4, 1,350, $5 60; 53, 10,900, $6 40; 6, 2,220, $5 40; 50, 12,970, $6 45; 51, 13,010, $6 10; 9, 2,436, $6 50; 5, 1,480, $5 00; 77, 22,850, $6 35; 1, 220, $2 50; 109, 22,199, $6 25; 27, 5,950, $6 45.

Saturday, August 19.—119 head, 18,800 ℔s, $6 15; 1, 150, $5 50; 52, 10,700, $6 10; 2, 550, $5 00; 2, 470, $5 50; 37 stockers, 4,050, $5 00; 2 stags, 445, $5 50; 2, 490, $5 00; 75, Arkansas, 15,420, $6 35; 17, 3,150, $6 15; 16, 3,080, $6 00; 59 tail end pigs, 4,980, $4 50; 46, 13,040, $6 40; 3, 710, $6 00; 10, 2,870, $5 66; 33, 9,530, $6 30; 1 stag, 440, $4 00; 151, 45,630, $6 47½; 100, 23,930, $6 10; 11, 23,749, $6 35; 7, 2,100, $6 35; 5, 1,290, $6 35; 6, 1,150, $6 60; 27, 6,430, $6 30.

Tuesday, August 22.—39 head, 11,200 ℔s, $6 55; 75, 15,420, $6 35; 17, 3,150, $6 15; 59, 4,996, $4 50; 37, 4,050, $5 00; 1 stag, 340, $5 00; 30, 6,810, $6 50; 91, 19,270, $6 25; 2, 2,570, $5 00; 176, 35,320, $6 45; 55, 8,620, $6 50, ($5 00 off); 45, 9,840, $6 37; 48, 11,830, $6 50, ($5 00 over); 48, 8,830, $6 50; 5, 1,580, $5 25; 60, 10,550, $6 20; 3, 910, $5 50; 30, 8,140, $6 40; 90, 17,480, $6 35; 14, 2,020, $6 00; 12, 1,110, $6 25; 4, 1,370, $5 50; 22, 5,120; $6 15; 21, 4,080, $6 15; 15, 2,590, $6 35; 11, 2,780, $6 30; 81, 16,670, $6 30; 11, 3,040, $5 25; 108, 24,510, $6 30; 107, 21,170, $6 30; 68, 17,250, $6 45; 60, 10,660, $6 30; 30, 11,600, $6 20; 13, 3,170, $6 25; 64, 12,720, $6 35; 113, 30,010, $6 55; 70, 13,930, $6 40; 37, 11,470, $6 55; 24, 6,730, $6 55; 9, 1,870, $6 00; 27, 6,430, $6 30; 76, 10,870, $6 50; 17, 4,560, $6 50; 14, 2,800, $6 35; 59, 11,140, $6 40; 22, 4,460, $6 35; 11, 2,900, $6 50; 167, 20,830, $6 30; 35, 7,920, $6 50.

Wednesday, August 23.—123 head, 24,590 ℔s, $6 40; 6, 1,800, $5 50; 79, 21,500, $6 55; 6 pigs, 550, $6 50; 59, 8,630, $6 30; 8, 2,420, $6 55; 2, 660, $5 50; 11, 2,470, $6 30; 39, 10,230, $6 60; 3, 950, $6 25; 1 stag, 550, $5 50; 10, 2,710, $6 25; 79, 25,450, $6 65; 93, 28,340, $3 55; 2, 640, $5 75; 1, 310, $5 25; 2, 490, $5 00; 74, 8,840, $5 50; 15, 3,339, $6 15; 20, 3,640, $6 20; 9, 1,510, $6 20; 23, 5,419, $6 50; 37, 7,690, $6 26; 6, 1,690, $6 00; 78, 21,680, $6 70; 33, 6,770, $6 37; 99, 18,640, $6 35; 2, 440, $5 00; 51, 9,640, $6 55; 42, 8,490, $6 62; 61, 12,370, $6 25.

SHEEP.

Friday, August 18.—212 head, 18,090 ℔s, $4 50; 189, 18,935, $5 35.

Saturday, August 19.—No sales reported today.

212 head, 15,620 ℔s, $4 00; 211, 16,190, $4 00; 176, 14,760, $4 70; 209, 17,830, $4 80; 64, 4,330, $4 00; 3 bucks, per head, $2 00; 136, 10,870, $4 60; 126 lambs, 3,110, $4 00; 61, 3,510, $4 50; 9, on foot, $2 75; 28 lambs, 1,660, $5 00; 20 lambs, 1,130, $5 00; 1 goat, $2 75; 101, 8,510, $4 60; 530, 49,810, $5 00; 56, per head, $1 75; 1 buck, $3 00; 84, 6,660, $4 00; 40, 3,490, $4 50; 83, 7,450, $5 00; 27, 1,590, $5 00; 101, 8,630, $4 85; 73, 5,590, $4 25; 58, 4,850, $4 40; 2 bucks, per head $2 50; 109, 8,580, $4 35; 176, per head, $2 50; 220, 14,190, $3 62; 110, 7,800, $3 62; 185, 14,110, $4 50; 58, 4,300, $5 60; 50, 4,670, $4 85; 117, 7,740, $3 50; 123, 8,780, $4 60; 163, 15,500, $5 00; 102, 8,390, $4 35; 169, 15,900, $5 00; 209, 17,020, $4 60; 215, 17,980, $4 70; 169, 15,819, $4 80; 89, 8,140, $5 10; 209, 16,690, $4 45; 214, 17,740, $4 80; 193, 16,000, $4 37; 293, 16,200, $4 25; 227, per head, $2 85.

Wednesday, August 23.—209 head, 17,830 ℔s, $4 80; 202, 18,050, $4 80; 180, 15,580, $4 75; 23, 1,420, $4 65; 126, 6,620, $4 00; 107, 7,320, $3 80; 204, 16,470, $4 35; 199, 16,250, $4 30; 170, 18,578, $5 00; 130 per head, $2 00; 10, 570, $5 00; 113, 8,180, $3 65; 23, 1,910, $4 30; 100, 8,940, $5 00; 77 lambs, 4,280, $4 75; 28, 1,570, $4 25; 37, 1,650, $4 00; 191, 14,510, $4 12; 68, 4,300, $3 80; 89, 7,640, $4 40; 116, 8,600, $3 90; 27, 1,390, $4 25; 80, 6,810, $4 50; 204, 16,050, $4 50; 197, per head $3 00; 11, 500, $4 00; 41, per head $2 25; 10, 1,000, $5 00; 78, per head $2 00; 2 bucks, per head $3 75; 210, 16,680, $4 37; 189, 18,640, $4 85; 80, 3,670, $3 90; 175, per head $2 00.

EAST LIBERTY, August 23, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Saddler & Co.,

Live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the markets for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The total receipts fall short of last week about thirty cars, but the deficiency had no effect upon the market worthy of note, as the whole trade is about the same as last week, with a slight falling off in the demand for medium and common grades, which ruled slow, while the better class sold readily at prices fully up to last week's quotations. The bulk of the offerings were of medium and common quality, such as had to be disposed of to country traders, who, while not anxious buyers, fortunately proved equal to the emergency, their purchases giving an outlet for all offerings without any perceptible break in prices. We quote the market closing firm for good cattle, quiet on common, and refer you to actual sales below for prices.

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
22..	21,100	$4 00	1..	1,250	$4 50	5..	5,650	$4 55
3..	3,120	4 55	1..	2,020	4 00	1..	1,000	4 50
3..	2,360	4 00	15..	12,800	3 25	1..	1,450	2 50
1 b'l.	960	2 60	1..	1,250	4 80	16..	19,490	4 55
1..	870	3 50	5..	5,640	4 12	1..	1,030	3 62
1..	860	3 00	5..	5,060	4 00	7..	8,320	2 40
17..	22,300	4 75	4..	3,810	4 25	1..	850	3 75
4..	4,550	4 10	2..	1,960	4 10	3..	3,080	4 15
1..	1,300	4 00	2..	2,160	4 65	1..	1,240	5 00
2..	2,420	4 85	15..	20,080	4 80	2..	2,340	4 70
2..	2,280	4 50	3..	3,480	4 70	16..	18,550	4 60
2..	2,400	4 00	17..	22,650	4 60	16..	20,960	4 75
20..	18,960	4 00	2..	2,750	5 35	1..	1,270	5 50
3..	3,300	4 85	3..	3,460	4 60	3..	3,600	4 65
5..	5,710	4 90	4..	4,870	5 25	16..	21,300	5 10
4..	4,800	4 70	4..	4,700	4 40	2..	1,670	3 90
13..	13,760	4 12	2..	1,940	3 00	1 b'l.	940	2 40
2..	1,800	3 85	15..	14,530	3 85	1..	1,200	3 25
1..	820	3 25	17..	21,070	4 65	20..	17,910	4 25
16..	19,910	4 25	25..	17,700	3 25	1..	880	2 25
19..	17,190	4 00	19..	21,770	4 45	22..	19,570	4 10
1..	480	4 80	16..	19,380	5 00	17..	20,240	4 55
18..	22,360	3 75	1..	1,060	4 00	22..	14,700	2 90
1 b'l.	1,240	2 40	19..	20,270	4 35	2..	1,650	4 00
19..	18,930	4 35	18..	17,200	3 90	17..	18,720	4 35
8..	7,670	3 80	7..	5,940	2 75	15..	15,040	4 25
10..	10,520	3 80	1..	910	3 75	1..	1,280	2 50
36..	41,570	4 35	3..	2,640	4 20	6..	7,080	4 40
3..	2,680	4 15	1..	1,230	3 60	3..	3,150	3 25
2..	2,150	4 00	1..	1,250	4 00	6..	5,500	3 70
2..	1,700	4 00	1..	910	2 50	3..	3,840	4 00
1..	890	3 75	1..	1,610	2 75	1..	1,230	2 75

HOGS.

The supply has been light and the market somewhat fluctuating during the week, but to-day prices are quotable about the same as last reported. The latter days of last week the run of heavy hogs was in excess of the demand and that grade declined 30@40 cents per hundred by Saturday, but as the run was light over Sunday, continuing so up to the present time, it has had a reacting influence, under which prices have recovered from the decline of Saturday. The majority of the York grades that have been arriving this week are not what the trade demand, being too heavy and green. We quote:

Philadelphias	$6 50@6 70
Corn-fed Yorkers, 180 ℔s	6 30@6 40
Common and grassers	6 00@6 25
Roughs	4 50@5 50

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
37..	8,720	$6 55	6..	1,150	$6 60	19..	3,970	$6 35
5..	1,290	6 35	77..	23,740	6 35	7..	2,190	6 35
100..	23,930	6 10	33..	9,530	6 30	10..	2,870	5 60
151..	45,360	6 47	64..	12,720	6 35	3..	1,030	5 50
24..	6,730	6 55	12..	2,920	6 25	37..	11,470	6 55
70..	13,930	6 40	10..	2,840	6 55	113..	30,610	6 55

SHEEP.

There being a heavy supply on the market and but a limited demand, the market ruled very dull at 25 cents per hundred lower than last week.

Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 87@5 10
Best, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Common, 70 to 80 ℔s	3 25@3 75
Indianas, fair to best	3 50@5 00
Lambs	3 00@5 25

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
180..	15,510	$4 70	*20..	1,560	$4 70	163..	15,500	$5 00
117..	7,740	3 50	123..	8,780	4 60	185..	14,110	4 50
116..	8,600	3 50						

Receipts—199 cars through cattle, 173 local, 111 hogs, 114 sheep.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds the cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to me.

J. F. SADLER & Co.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 21, 1876.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK BY RAIL.

The table given below shows the number of cattle, hogs and sheep received to-day by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with names of the consignees and where shipped from, as presented by Mr. Stone, clerk in the freight department of the road at the outer depot:

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	17
Lobman & Co	Chicago	38
Marks & Bro	Chicago	35
A. Moonshine	Chicago	17
J. Schamburg	Chicago	18
J. Rothchild	Chicago	23
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	17
R. A. Campbell	Salem O	27
E. Holderman	Zanesville	32
H. R. Seymour	Newark	10
M. L. Newton	Hudson	10
Total this week		252
Total last week		442

HOGS AND SHEEP.

		Cars.
H. H. & C. Kenberger	Bayard	2

It will be seen that the receipts of live stock by rail were very light, that of cattle being only 252 head, against 442 head last week. It may be also stated that the receipts from the country were also light. This fact served to strengthen the market, which proved the best and briskest for some weeks. Below we give the prices as reported:

CATTLE.

Owing to the light run and the general fair quality of the offerings, prices went up on all good grades fully 25c per cwt., and on common 10@15c per cwt. The market was a brisk one, the best for some weeks. Sellers seemed well pleased with the situation, and we suspect most of them purchased their supplies before the slight advance in the Chicago market. But be this as it may, there was no grumbling among the fraternity. All sold by noon. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$5 50@5 75
Choice, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	3 90@4 00
Good, 900 to 950 ℔s	3 75@3 80
Common, 800 to 850 ℔s	3 50@3 60
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@3 00
Fair stockers	3 00@3 30
Veal calves	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

Run light and sales few and far between. We quote as follows:

Good butchers	$6 70@6 95
Fair butchers	6 50@6 65
Roughs	6 00@6 20

SHEEP.

Run very light and all sold at an early hour. Good fat unshorn lambs were in good demand, as were good sheep. Prices in some grades were better than last Monday, but on the whole prices were about the same. The ruling prices were:

Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 85@4 95
Choice, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 20@4 40
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@3 95
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	2 70@2 90
Lambs, per head	1 40@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Offerings rather light and market dull. Rates about as follows:

Extra choice milkers	$50 00@65 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	20 00@25 00

WHERE TO STOP.—Western stock men know just where to stop whilst remaining at the East Liberty Cattle Yards, and that is over the way at "Clark's Central," where they are at all times well cared for.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 23.—Beeves—Receipts 2,575 head, against 1,930 head for the same time last week. Demand fair. Market a shade firmer with a fraction advance in prices: fair to extra native steers $9 00@10 50; common and medium $7 75@8 75; common to decent Texas, Cherokee and Colorado $6 50@8 00. All sold before ten o'clock A. M.

Sheep—Receipts 5,600 head, making 8,760 head for two days, against 3,460 head for the same time last week. Demand strong enough to take receipts at unchanged prices, or $4 00@5 75 for sheep and $5 00@7 00 for lambs; good sheep generally $5 25@5 50; good lambs $6 50@6 62½.

Swine—Receipts 4,120 head, making 6,250 head for two days, against 4,820 head for the same time last week. A few live hogs sold at $6 62 per 100 ℔s.

BUFFALO, August 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,309 head; total for the week 8,806 head. Market fairly active and all offerings were readily sold at unchanged prices; sales 60 cars; fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped out, leaving yards about bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,800 head; total for the week 13,200 head. Market active, all lambs finding ready sale; sales 4,500 head at $5 75@6 00; 5 cars sheep sold at weak opening prices of the week; 3 cars common unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 11,200 head. Market moderately active; sales 3 cars heavy corn-fed at $6 20@6 45; 5 cars corn Yorkers $6 25@6 40; 3 cars grassers $5 90@6 00.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Cattle—Receipts 4,300 head. Shipments 2,300 head. Market dull and nearly nominal; buyers holding off for lower prices.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Shipments 2,300 head. Market fairly active and steady; sales rough to heavy at $5 70@5 90; good smooth heavy $6 10@6 20; choice light bacon $6 30@6 40.

Sheep—Receipts 340 head. Market more active and prices steady; sales at $3 37½@4 20.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Cattle — More active but prices lower; very best $4 75@5 30; first quality $4 00@4 50; medium or good fair quality $3 25@4 00; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $2 37½@3 00; most sales at $3 62½. Receipts 225 head. Sales 2,178 head.

Hogs—In fair demand and prices a shade lower; range $8 50@9 25. Receipts 3,549 head.

Sheep—Steady, firm and unchanged; rates range at $4 00@5 00. Receipts 7,299 head. Lambs $1 50@4 00.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,417 head. The decline of last week has been regained on Western, but Northern grass-fed sell slow; choice $7 00; extra $6 25@6 75; first quality $5 75@6 00; second do $5 00@5 50; third do $4 50@4 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 675 head with a large supply. Market ruled 12½c better in lots of 150, 200, 250 and 300 head; extra $4 25@4 50; spring lambs $5 00@6 25.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Hogs steady: common light $5 60@6 00; fair to good light $6 15@6 25; heavy $6 20@6 40.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—Hogs $5 85@6 10. Receipts 2,000 head.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

The market for pig iron remains very quiet this week, and sales of standard grey forge are limited to very small lots.

No one seems to expect any improvement in price very soon, and all are pursuing the hand to mouth policy in making their purchases.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons neutral forge	$20 00—Cash.
100 tons white and mottled	20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

400 tons grey forge	$20 00—Cash.
100 tons white and mottled	18 00—Cash.

CHARCOAL.

85 tons, Nos. 2 and 3, H. R	Private terms
20 tons No. 3, H. R	23 00—Cash.
30 tons No. 2, H. R	24 00—Cash.

STONE COAL.

30 tons close grey	20 00—4 mos

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The market for finished iron has assumed a rather unfavorable condition of late in consequence of the action of a few parties, who insist on selling iron at a discount from the Association rates. This of course interferes with the business of those who are desirous of upholding the prices, and the result is an expression on the part of some that the Association should make a further reduction on its card. There are, also, intimations of bad faith on the part of some of the members of the Association, with what grounds we cannot say. At all events the position of the iron trade is now anything but satisfactory. The uncertain character of the future prompts buyers to withhold their orders for the present, and the outlook as regards prices inspires anything but a sanguine tone among the manufacturing interest here. The elements of discouragement in the present outlook are of various character. The manufacturers still feel that, as stated in the *Iron Age* of this week, they are "competing with twenty cents on the dollar," or, in other words, they are obliged to meet the rivalry of firms who are doing business on the bankrupt plan, and will eventually pay only a percentage of their liabilities. This is not so much the case here in Pittsburgh as it was, as the weak firms have been pretty thoroughly eradicated; but our manufacturers have to meet the competition of such firms in other localities. The refusal of some mills to adhere to Association prices, and the subterfuges of others to evade the spirit of the contract while observing its literal obligations, are other causes of discouragement. When to these are added the uncertain aspects of the labor question, and the inequities in freight rates against which our manufacturers have to contend, it will be seen that the outlook bears anything but a roseate hue. It is heartily to be hoped that means may be found to remedy the present difficulties. We do not think that our iron men generally will be so foolish as to resume again the policy of mutual business suicide which was pursued with such industry last winter. And we have confidence that when they have the alternative fairly placed before them of union and prosperity on one hand, and division and depression on the other, they will readily choose the former, even though it be to the advantage of a few firms who do business on the porcine plan of staying outside the Association and shading rates in order to secure business. The market can be quoted quiet and rather weak with former figures repeated of 2.35c for less than car lot orders; 2.20@2¼ for orders of 10 to 20 tons; 2.10@2.15 for orders of 30 to 50 tons. We omit the extended publication of card rates for this issue. Of the Philadelphia bar iron market we learn: "That there is no change of importance, but the market is very weak, with a tendency toward lower prices. Outside rates can only be obtained for the best known brands and for small lots. The trade, however, is all in small lots, and there appears to be no disposition on the part of buyers to operate beyond immediate wants, which are very limited. Ordinary lots are difficult to sell at any price, and we hear of sales below our lowest quotation. We quote 2.10@2.30c as the range, with 2.35c paid in exceptional cases."

The nail trade presents a much more hopeful appearance than the business in bar iron. The amount of orders coming in at present is quite light, but that is usual at this time of the year, and an increase in business may confidently be looked for with the incoming month. The favorable feature is the firm character of prices everywhere, both the Eastern and Western manufacturers adhering rigidly to the card rates. There is no cutting in prices anywhere, and on all sides the manufacturers are evidently acting in good faith. We continue quotations of firm prices at the former figures of $2 82 per keg for less than 200 keg orders; $2 75 for orders of 200 kegs and upwards. At Philadelphia we note an improved demand and liberal business at $3 25 per keg, with 25@35c off on large orders. Of the New York market, the *Iron Age* says: "The demand for nails shows little if any improvement, and prices are unchanged. We quote as before, 10d to 60d, $3 10 per keg, with a discount of 10 cents per keg in large lots.

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The demand for iron of every description is still confined to the small parcels needed for actual present requirements. Sales are reported during the week of 600 tons Nos. 1 and 2 extras at $20 00@22 00, both Thomas irons, and 100 tons No. 1 Allentown at $22 00. It is generally believed that the Crane Iron Company are about to blow out their three remaining furnaces. This will leave but ten furnaces in blast in the Lehigh Valley, exclusive of the Bethlehem's stacks, which make none for sale. All the Hudson furnaces are idle, and we believe there is but one of the Poughkeepsie in blast at present. This unparalleled curtailment of production has no effect in stimulating consumers to anticipate their wants, and with the exception of some brands of forge irons we hear of no scarcity. We quote on a firm market: No. 1 foundry, $22 00; No. 2 foundry, $20 00; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—The sales and arrivals during the week are unimportant. We continue to quote on a very dull market: Coltness $30 00; Glengarnock, $28 00@29 00, and Eglinton, $27 00.

Rails—We quote as before: Iron, $39 00@42 00, at mill.

Old Rails—In the absence of transactions we quote as before, $21 50@22 00. We note the sale of 100 tons old car wheels at $20 00.

Scrap—Sales are reported of 200 tons wrought and 350 tons cast scrap, both on private terms. We quote wrought scrap, from yard, $22 00.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—Business remains in a very depressed condition, and although transactions are on a larger scale than for some time past the sales consist chiefly of outside lots at irregular prices, and must not be regarded as an indication of increased demand from legitimate buyers. Some branches of the trade are fairly employed, and report a slight improvement, but those connected with railways report less activity with no immediate prospect of change. Standard brands of iron are held at former rates, although some buyers claim to get four months' time, without interest. Asking prices, however, are the same as last week, and as buyers will not increase their purchases by obtaining concessions, it is difficult to see what advantage it can be to holders to lower the price. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $22 00@22 50; No. 2 do, $20 00@21 00; Gray Forge, $19 00@22 00, with sales of 1,000 tons, 550 tons and 250, at rates varying from 50c to $1 00 per ton less than above prices.

Ores—There is some inquiry for ores, with offerings f. o. b. at Richmond, Va., as follows: Magnetic, $4 00; Specular for Bessemer, $4 50; selected ditto, 65@70 per cent. of metallic iron, $5 00. At Cleveland, Lake Superior, $7 00, and Republic Mine, $7 50.

Blooms—There are sellers at the following quotations—market rather weak: Charcoal scrap blooms $47 00; charcoal ore blooms $41 00@42 00; charcoal billets of superior quality from $60 00 to $62 00, and bars for converting into steel, made of best Champlain iron, $75 00.

Rails—The demand for steel rails seems to have subsided entirely, and of late there has been nothing whatever doing. Lower prices are talked, and would undoubtedly be accepted, if cash buyers could be found, but as they are not in the market, we repeat former quotations, which are purely nominal. There has been some inquiry for iron rails, but the terms offered by buyers were not such as to lead to business. Cash or undoubted security is what sellers look for, and our quotations are upon the same basis, viz.: Steel rails $56 00@57 00; iron rails $38 00@40 00.

Old Rails—Are not pressing on the market to any extent, and sales have benn made at full prices. The market is in that condition, however, that if a seller had to realize, it would be at a sharp decline, while a buyer under immediate necessity to purchase would have to pay full rates. We quote $22 00@23 50, with sale of 2,000 tons (a choice lot) at $23 25.—*Correspondence Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig—The market is quiet, with some transactions, but it is impossible to quote prices, which are purely nominal and irregular.

Manufactured Iron and Rails—Continue unchanged.—*Cable Special to Iron Age, August 16.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

A careful survey of the market during the week has failed to discover any new features, or apparent indications of rivival from the apathy which has so long clung to it.

Prices are, however, generally maintained by the reduced stocks and small production which hold in check the downward tendency that would otherwise prevail.

The Etna Iron Works are running their Alice Furnace on all native ore, making an average of sixty-five tons per day of foundry iron, to which grades their stock is limited. Prices remain unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm: No. 2 Chicago spring 89c spot; 90¼c September; 85¼c October; No. 3 82@82½c: rejected 67@68c. Corn steady; 44c spot; 43½@43¾c September; rejected 40¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 31c spot; 30½@30¾c September: rejected 25c. Rye quiet at 54@55c. Barley firm; 73c spot; 73½c September. Pork dull, weak and lower: $16 75@17 00 spot: $16 80 September; $16 75 October; $14 82½ the year. Lard steady: 10.20c spot; 9.10@9¼c the year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 09.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was unchanged. Corn easier and unchanged. Oats nominal. Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Flour dull; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 50@4 15; common to good $4 15@4 65; good to choice $4 65@5 75; white wheat extra $5 15@7 50; extra Ohio $4 15@7 75; St. Louis $4 90@8 50. Rye flour heavy at $4 75@5 00. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; receipts 23,000 bushels; amber Kansas, new, $1 18; red Texas, new, $1 02@1 02½; No. 3 spring 82@95c; No. 2 Milwaukee 98@$1 00. Rye 80c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 73,000 bushels; Western mixed, hot and warm, 53@56c; do ungraded 55@58c. Oats decidedly more active; receipts 16,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 34@43c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅝c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady at 29c. Eggs firm; Western 12@14½c. Beef quiet. Middles firm; Western long clear 9⅝c; do city 10⅜c. Lard dull; prime steam 10.40@10.45c. Butter steady; Western 13@27c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 12½@1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Flour dull; extra $4 00@4 75; Minnesota family $6 00@6 50. Wheat—Red, $1 10@1 16; amber, new and old, $1 20@1 30. Rye 60c. Corn firm; yellow 58@59c; mixed, 55@56c. Oats—Old white Northwestern 40@41c; new Western 32@40c. Pork steady at $19 50@20 00. Lard 11¾@12c. Butter—New York and Bradford county extras 26@27c; firsts, 21@23c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; Western 17@18c.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat inactive; red 90c@$1 06. Corn firm at 46@48c. Oats dull at 32@42c. Rye steady at 58c. Barley quiet. Pork dull at 17@17¼c. Lard inactive and lower; steam 10¼c; kettle 12@12½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 6¼@8¾@8¾@9c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8@9¾@10@10¼c. Whisky dull at $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged.

BOSTON, August 23.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine and Western $3 00@3 50: Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4 75@6 75: winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@6 75; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 37½@7 75; fancy Minnesota, $6 50@8 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow new 58½@61c. Oats steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; red Western $1 12@1 20. Oats steady; Western mixed 35@38c. Rye nominal. Provisions dull and heavy. Bacon—Shoulders 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 10¾@10⅞c. Lard—Refined 12c. Butter firm; Western 16@18c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 13.

TOLEDO, August 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower: No. 2 white Wabash, new, $1 21; No. 3 held at $1 08@1 08½; $1 07½ offered; No. 3 red, seller August, $1 02½; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1 14. Corn quiet; high mixed 49½c; seller September 49¾c; low mixed 48½c; damaged 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 32@32½c; Michigan 32¼c.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Cotton firm at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red 90c@$1 00; white 90c@$1 06. Corn dull at 42@44c. Oats firmer at 32@33c. Pork steady at $19 50. Bulk shoulders 7@7¼c; sides 9@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 10¼c; sides 10½@11c. Lard dull at 14c. Whisky firm at $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak, but closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 07¾; No. 2 do 94½c; No. 3 do 87½@88c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 29c. Rye dull; No. 1 58c. Barley dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; mixed 51@52c; choice white and yellow 55c. Pork dull and heavy at $18 50. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 10⅜c; clear 10¾c. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—California white wheat average 9s 1d@9s 4d; do club 9s 5d@9s 9d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 7s 6d@8s 9d; winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour 21½@23s. Corn 25⅝s. Oats 3½s

OSWEGO, August 23.—Corn dull; high mixed 56c. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18; No. 1 white Michigan, old, held at $1 30.

Wool.

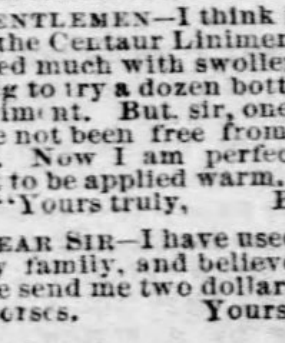
BOSTON, August 23.—Wool in good demand for fine fleeces; manufacturers free purchasers. Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@38c for extra and No 1; some choice lots No 1 40c; double extra and above 40@42½c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 32@35c and quite firm. Combing and delaines in demand at 40@50c for delaine to choice combing. Pulled wool 25@38c for superfine and double extra, and some small lots choice superfine at 39@40c.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Coal was only in moderate request; prices steady, as follows: Youghiogheny, 8c; Campbell's Creek, 7¼c; Raymond City, 7c per bushel afloat; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars; Hocking Valley, 9c at elevator, and all 10@11c delivered; Ashland, 6c, and Ohio river, 5@5½c, afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel, and anthracite $9 50@10 00 per ton delivered.

Coke—Continues quiet. City manufactured and gas house, 6c per bushel at yard, and 8@9c delivered; crushed, 8c at yard; and Connellsville, 7½c afloat, and both 10@11c delivered; McKeesport, 4½@5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 10@11c; Kentucky at 9c; Raymond City at 10c; city coke at 8c; cannel at 18@20c; anthracite at $10 00@10 50. Pittsburgh afloat at 7¾c; Raymond City at 7½c.



CENTAUR LINIMENTS—the greatest remedies ever discovered for flesh, bone and muscle ailments. There are two kinds—white wrapper for Family use—and yellow wrapper for Horses and Animals They alleviate pain and cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Wounds.

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I think it my duty to inform you what the Centaur Liniment has done for me. I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords, and was willing to try a dozen bottles of most anything as an experiment. But, sir, one bottle has done the work. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniments ought to be applied warm.

"Yours truly, BENJAMIN BROWN."

"DEAR SIR—I have used your Centaur Liniments in my family, and believe it to be of great value. Please send me two dollars' worth, one for the mules and horses. Yours, &c.,

"RILEY SICKLER."

"Falls Station, Wyoming co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1873."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

DIED:

BIGHAM—August 23, 1876, at 1:05 A. M., LULU, youngest daughter of Thomas J. and Maria L. Bigham, in the eighteenth year of her age.

LYNCH—In San Francisco, California August 7th, 1876, FRANK E. LYNCH, aged twenty-four years, formerly of this city.

JACKSON—On Thursday evening, August 17, at 8:30 o'clock, LULU MINNIE, infant daughter of William J. and Tillie Jackson.

HUMBERT—On Saturday, August 19, 1876, FRANK J., second son of George W. and Rachel F. Humbert, in his seventeenth year.

SPRINGER—At the residence of his brother-in-law, S. W. Beebout, at Port Homes, Jefferson county, Ohio, on Tuesday, August 8, Mr. LEVI SPRINGER, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

SHAW—Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, MINARD SHAW, aged twenty-two years, six months and fourteen days.

BEATTY—On Saturday, August 12th, at 11:45 A. M., ROBLEY D. BEATTY, aged thirty years and ten months.

SLAGLE—Sunday, August 13th, 1876, MARY LOUISE, wife of Jacob F. Slagle.

SAINTS—Suddenly, on Monday evening, August 21, at 7½ o'clock, HARRY A., son of William H. and Mary J. Saints, and grandson of Samuel Reynolds, Esq.

NICHOLSON—Sunday afternoon, August 20, at Richmond, Va., ANDREW J. NICHOLSON.

HARPER—At Sewickley, August 21 Mrs. ELIZABETH HARPER, in her seventy-seventh year.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

TILDEN'S "reform" ideas are of an abstract nature. So is the work of a pickpocket.

HON. CHARLES N. TREAT, of Maine, a life-long Democrat, has abandoned the foul party and declared for HAYES and WHEELER.

SENATOR EATON (Democrat) of Connecticut, was so drunk in the Senate Tuesday that he was the object of irrepressible and derisive ridicule. And it is probable that poor Cox has the same excuse to offer for making a fool of himself in the House at the same time. Reform *is* necessary.

JOHN S. SCOBEY, one of the electors at large in Indiana for TILDEN is a model "Reformer." The records of his county show two indictments against him—one for perjury and one for forgery. He is now making speeches denouncing the "corruption in the Republican party!"

WHENEVER a plain, direct Republican speech is made, such as MORTON'S, or editorial published, in which the facts set forth are as unquestionable as they are terrible, the Democratic papers cry out against the "brutality" thus exhibited. Upon the ground of "cruelty to animals," probably.

IMMIGRATION still continues to fall off; but another European war, such as seems to be on the eve of breaking out, will be pretty sure to turn the tide this way again. With a stable currency, an honest administration, and the revival of business which is certain to follow, we shall find that our old prosperity will return.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, the Tennessee school-fund thief, has declined the position of Presidential elector-at-large in that State, the grounds of his withdrawal being that "for the sake of his own political future he is constrained to decline to represent a divided party." Still the fact remains that the Democratic leaders of Tennessee deliberately chose a man whose record is one of treason, cowardice and embezzlement, to head the Presidential ticket of their party in that State.

SINCE the Democrats nominated their State ticket in Indiana, they have had to drive off four of the Supreme Court Judges they then nominated, on account of their corrupt practices, and their candidate for Secretary of State, for being dishonest. Yet this is the party which claims to be the embodiment of "reform." It is so thoroughly permeated with corruption that, at every venture it makes in selecting candidates it is sure to bring up some one who has a bad moral record.

THE Democratic party evidently does not want the colored vote. The local organ of that party says that "among the worst and most dastardly acts of the party in power was that of conferring suffrage upon the poor, ignorant slaves before adequate provision had been made for their education, and until there had been time, as well as opportunity, for acquiring at least a smattering of knowledge." Who would have educated them? The authors and framers of the infamous "black laws?"

THE figures of last year's census of Massachusetts, an advance abstract of which has just been published, are quite curious in some aspects, and will probably lead to considerable comment and controversy. It is definitely settled by them that the ratio of births of children among foreign-born women is about forty per cent. greater than among women born in this country. The agricultural tables show that farming has not declined in Massachusetts, and that the number of farms is much greater than was returned in the census of 1870. The number of manufacturing establishments is nearly twice as large as that returned in 1870.

CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases. It is all right to crow over the arraignment of BELKNAP for selling post-traderships, but it is all wrong to charge the Democracy with selling justice itself. Yet that is exactly what MOSEBY does in his letter to the New York *Herald*. In that letter he says:

"It was only about twelve months ago that Tweed was released from prison on *habeas corpus* by a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, composed of seven Democratic judges. Mr. Charles O'Conor, published at the time, charged that the decision was procured through the corrupt influence of Tweed's money. Here was a splendid case for investigation, far excelling in enormity the sale of a sutlership; yet these judges remain unimpeached, and are still wearing the ermine of justice. I allude to this fact to show the tone of political morality of the party of which Governor Tilden has been the acknowledged head ever since the retirement of Tweed."

MR. HEWITT, of New York, in his speech in Congress in favor of TILDEN, in answer to the telling speech of KASSON, said that since 1866 "TILDEN never had any friendship for or association with TWEED." Yet in that very year he addressed himself to TWEED as "very truly, your friend," and on April 4, 1870, he addressed the following remarks to WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, on the Charter Amendment:

"I came here, sir (to Tweed, Chairman), to aid no party, nor to injure any party man. And let me say here that I have no feelings of unkindness to any human being. TO YOURSELF, MR. CHAIRMAN (TWEED), I AM UNCONSCIOUS OF EVER HAVING ENTERTAINED AN UNKIND FEELING."

This is a direct contradiction of HEWITT; and the contradiction is so flat that it is equivalent to saying that Mr. HEWITT lies, "not to put too fine a point upon it, as Mr. MICAWBER would say. The fact is that TILDEN trained with TWEED until the latter was run out of New York, and all the HEWITTS in the world cannot change the record.

THE "official declaration" of the Turkish Government on the Eastern question does not meet the requirements of the case. It begins to look as though the only hope for relief were in that of armed Christian intervention; efficient, prompt, thoroughly able to cope with the manifold difficulties of the situation, and to secure in some way peace, justice, civil and religious liberty and protection to life and property. So long as Turkey was prosperous, and succeeded, no matter how lamely or cruelly or crushingly, in holding her iron rod of authority over her vast and strangely mingled populations, it was regarded as hurling a firebrand of war into Europe for any interested power simply to ask that question. But now that she is bankrupt, her European provinces in revolt, and her fanatical Moslem populace restless and bitter under the burdens of war, it becomes apparent that the question which Europe has striven to keep in abeyance may suddenly, by the force of circumstances, be thrust upon the embarrassed cabinets, who will be compelled to solve it whether they wish or not.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter to Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, written by CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, of Cincinnati, dated November 19, 1868, which detailed a history of the Presidential campaign of that year. From this detail we extract the following:

"In a few days afterward I returned to New York, represented the condition of affairs to all there to whom I had access, wrote to General Greene that unless something was done the State was gone, and appealed personally upon every proper occasion to your supposed political and personal friends to help us from the shock I described. The result was that the State of New York, according to a *statement made to me by* Mr. Bingham, *the Chairman of our State Central Committee, contributed* $7,500 *to carry the great State of Ohio in October, that it might go for you in November, and sent* $40,000 *to the State of Indiana, when they knew that* $25,000 *had been raised in Kentucky for* Mr. Hendricks *and* 10,000 *voters imported from that State to aid in securing his election*, and that no money had been raised outside of our own State for us, and no voters were sought to be brought into it."

It will thus be seen that Mr. HENDRICKS not only received money to influence elections, in 1868, but that he was a party also to a wholesale system of colonizing Democratic voters from Kentucky. "Reform is necessary."

IT is by no means certain that the hostile Indians are breaking up. It is not unlikely that they have gone to take up a position at the foot of the Big Horn Mountains, where they will make a fight; since, if defeated, they could fall back into the fortresses of that rugged range, where they could make desperate work, the defiles being almost impassable, while behind them they would have the whole Big Horn basin, above the canon, filled with game, from which they could derive supplies almost unlimited in quantity, while defending the eastern face of the range. They could even range into the pastures of Montana, and run down herds of cattle. This basin is "the dark and bloody ground" of the Rocky Mountain region. Dangerous to man, it has become the refuge for vast herds of game. Buffalo, elk, antelope and deer abound on the plains, with plenty of bear in the mountains, so that it will be a good supply depot for the Sioux NAPOLEON. If, as reported, they are doubling down Powder river, with the intention of crossing the Yellowstone, it is probably for the purpose of making for the favorite retreat of SITTING BULL, the rugged divide at the head of "Dry Fork," which empties into the Missouri near Fort Peck, since in case of disaster he could again make from there, as he has more than once before made, a retreat across the line into the British Northwestern Territory.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

THE direct party vote in the Senate on the School Amendment, all the Republicans voting for it and all the Democrats against it, is another illustration of the insincerity of the Democratic platform upon this subject, and of the usual talk of the Democratic leaders.

The School Amendment was originally offered in the House, in the early part of the session by Mr. BLAINE, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It slumbered there for seven months, and then, in order to meet the necessities of the Democratic canvass for the Presidency, it was thought best to bring it out of the committee, and by passing it in an emasculated form, take the whole question out of the Presidential campaign.

As originally framed, the amendment was very loosely drawn. We pointed out, at the time it was offered, the defects in it, and called attention to the necessity for making it more efficient; but, weak as it was at first, the Democratic Committee on Judiciary made it still weaker, and reported it to the House with a new section added prohibiting Congress from exercising any power to enforce it. In this shape the Democrats of the House passed it, well knowing that it meant nothing in that shape, and fondly deluded themselves with the belief that the Senate would feel compelled to pass it in that form.

But the Senate knew better. It was amended in that body so as to mean something. Its purpose was there so clearly defined, and so plainly outlined that it was not possible to escape from or misunderstand it. And when it came down to the clear proposition of forbidding the States from making *any* appropriation whatever, from *any* fund whatever, in aid of sectarian schools, the Democrats showed their true colors in rallying in a body against it. They dared not to vote for an amendment that shut the doors of the State Treasuries against sectarian schools; and as they constitute more than one-third of the Senate, they were able by their negative vote to defeat the amendment. The responsibility of its defeat rests upon them, exclusively; and instead of taking the school question out of politics, they have, by their defeat of this amendment, precipitated that question upon the people, and made it a live issue in the pending Presidential campaign.

To show the difference between the amendment as it passed the House, and the amendment as it was defeated in the Senate, we append the two. The following is the amendment as it passed the House:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 16. No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised, or lands so used, be divided among any religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge or diminish the legislative power of Congress.

It will be seen, from this, that it merely prohibited the diversion, to sectarian uses, of money raised by *taxation* for school purposes, or from the general *school* fund, or from the proceeds of the sale of school lands. It did *not* prohibit the appropriation of monies from the public or general fund of the Treasury for the use of sectarian schools, the words "or from any public fund *therefor*," meaning any public fund for school purposes; and this door for such appropriations being thus left wide open, and Congress being restrained, by the last clause of the amendment, from any legislation to enforce it, the Democratic conspirators felt that they had very smoothly covered up their plans, and while *seeming* to satisfy public opinion, had done nothing, really, to offend the friends of sectarian appropriations. The Democrats could, and did, vote for this harmless amendment; but when it came to voting for an absolute prohibition, they shrank from offending their friends and voted against it. The following is the shape in which the Senate amended the House resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of the members of each House concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States: An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 16, Section 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property, and no public revenue, nor any loan of credit, by, or under authority of the United States, or any State, Territory, district or municipal corporation shall be appropriated to, or made, or used for the support of any school, educational or other institution under the control of any religious sect, organization or denomination, or where, in particular, the creed or tenets of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination shall be taught; and no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue, or loan of credit, and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have the effect to impair the rights of property already vested.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of violation of this article.

There is no mistaking the purport of this. It means what it says, and it says what it means; and this is the amendment which the Democrats of the Senate defeated by voting against it, in a body. They could vote for the House amendment, because it meant nothing; but they voted against the Senate amendment because it reached, directly and plainly, the object nominally, but not really, aimed at in the House amendment.

In voting against this Senate amendment the Democrats of the Senate have declared that it is not their object, nor that of their party, to prevent appropriations of the public money to sustain sectarian schools. If, as they pretend to allege, that was the purpose of the House amendment, it was none the less the purpose of the Senate amendment also; with this advantage in favor of the latter that it was more guarded and explicit in its details. Why, then, did they vote for the unguarded resolution and against the explicit one? Simply because the one permitted what it deceitfully pretended to prohibit, and the other specifically and explicitly prohibited what they were opposed to prohibiting.

The school question, consequently, is not settled, nor removed from the pending canvass. It is a direct issue, and the Democrats are responsible for the fact that it is so. The Republicans are arrayed upon the side of hostility to sectarian schools supported by public money, and the Democrats have, by this vote in the Senate, marshalled themselves in favor of such appropriations. They have made that issue themselves, and they must meet it, whether they are willing or unwilling. They could have taken it out of politics, altogether, if they had been sincere in their protestations; but their sincerity having been tested by a direct vote upon a plain proposition, they have chosen the alternative of keeping the question before the people for *their* decision. To that tribunal let them go, and there let them answer why they have placed themselves in the attitude they have chosen to occupy.

TILDEN AND THE WORKINGMEN

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Ishpeming, in the mining regions of Michigan, presents an immense array of facts and figures, obtained by a rigid scrutiny of the court records, to show the masses how cold-hearted, cruel and calculating a man SAMUEL J. TILDEN is, and how little he cares for the humble mechanic or laboring man. He shows him only to be a scheming politician and a money-getter, who has no sympathy in common with the people. TILDEN, it seems, is connected with the "Iron Cliffs Iron Company," which runs two mines and two charcoal blast furnaces. Senator W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, is President of the company, and TILDEN owns nearly two-tenths interest. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. He also runs the "New York Mine," which has a capital of $100,000, divided into 20,000 shares, of which TILDEN holds 14,667 shares. With this capital, and real and personal estate valued at $49,800, the company issued about $1,000,000 in shinplasters, which at first were made payable on demand. Up to 1873, the time that the panic took place, all the iron companies issued a bastard currency, made payable on demand. As soon as tight times came SAMMY'S notes were made payable at thirty and sixty days after date. Through this maneuvre the men lost from five to ten per cent. on their wages, and, besides that, they were charged extra high prices at the company's store, where they were forced to deal. The correspondent says:

And now as to facts: Men in the employ of Tilden's companies are compelled to trade at the companies' stores, and they have no other chance or they lose their places. These stores charge prices ranging from five to twenty-five per cent. higher than the others in town. The men at the Barnum mine, three miles from Negaunee, are compelled to go to that town to the Iron Cliffs Company's store. Why? Because Samuel J. Tilden and Senator Barnum, the "modern reformers," with their "bar'ls of money" compel the men. Last winter the Iron Cliffs Company, it is said, charged from five to ten dollars a ton more for feed than any other stores, yet the men had to grin and bear it, and buy there. At the New York mine the men were kept out of their wages for months last winter. (There was a time, it is stated, when they were four months behind.) The company had plenty of money. The cash was right in Ishpeming, yet the men saw none. They were compelled to trade at the store controlled by Wetmore & Tilden, and there they were charged enormous prices. Mr. Wetmore is a Republican, but lukewarm, because he and Tilden are business partners in mine and store. At the New York mine, out of the host of men employed, Samuel J. Tilden will not get twenty votes, because the men detest him, and believe him a tyrant."

At Marquette the correspondent made inquiry about the Michigan Iron Company, which failed last year and with which it is claimed that TILDEN had no connection. But he *had*. We quote further:

That company owed, at the time of its collapse, a labor debt of some $118,000. According to the laws of the State of Michigan, each stockholder of a corporation is liable for the full amount of debts incurred for labor. This humane law is intended to work protection to miners and mechanics alike. The capital of the company was $300,000. Samuel J. Tilden owned certificate 180, representing 110 shares paid up, the par value being $2,750, or $25 per share, there being in all 112,000 shares. After the failure, the stockholders—all but Tilden—subscribed each a certain amount, according to an assessment made, sufficient to cover labor debts. Tilden's assessment was $1,100, which he refused to pay, and so the men were left penniless. Tilden was appealed to, but in vain.

The correspondent here gives a list of the defrauded laborers, 280 in all, and adds:

This list amply shows how Tilden acted with workingmen. Nearly all these men live and work now within a radius of thirteen miles of Ishpeming. Many of them are well known in the Upper Peninsula. This list amply shows how Tilden's interests will be the interests of the masses; how he will work and toil for reform. But not nearly the worst of this has yet been told. The men were paid in bastard currency, some of the labor accounts figuring up as high as $4,000. The men received the paper, and when it became due they were given new paper, and so on *ad libitum*. Some took this sort of paper for years. This would have been all right had the notes passed current at the company's store. But here another swindle was perpetrated. The men were given what were known as "store checks," and these only were available for goods at the store.

The correspondent proceeds to tell how Mr. BREITUNG, one of the stockholders, was sent East to get the Eastern stockholders to subscribe $10 a share, on 12,000 shares, for the payment of the debt to the laboring men. He succeeded with those he saw in Chicago and Boston, who all agreed to pay, upon the condition that TILDEN and the Western shareholders should come to the scratch. The success he met with is thus detailed by Mr. BREITUNG, in his conversation with the correspondent. Mr. BREITUNG says:

"They were very particular about Mr. Tilden putting up his share; they seemed to know him, and some of the gentlemen were very emphatic about Samuel J. Tilden, I tell you; I didn't know how it was, but it is so." "Then," continued Mr. Breitung, "I called on Mr. Tilden at Albany, New York. It was at a time when the Legislature was in session. Mr. Tilden was on a high horse then. I had to wait a long time before I got an audience after I sent up my card into the Executive chamber. When I did get in Mr. Tilden was polite enough. I opened my document and told him what I came for. The manner of the man changed at once. You ought to have seen his face drop. [Motioning with his hand.] It was fully that long. We talked but a short time. I clearly laid before Mr. Tilden the situation of the poor men, and told him their necessities."

"What was Mr. Tilden's assessment?"

"Only $1,100."

"Go on with the rest of the story."

"Mr. Tilden looked on coolly and listened to me courteously. Our conversation, however, was brief. He referred me to his attorney in New York city, Mr. George Smith."

"What did he do next?"

"Mr. Tilden told me to make a copy of the agreement and signatures; and he would send it down to Mr. Smith, and whatever he said he [Tilden] would do. This chilled my heart. I saw then that my chances were slim. I had full success up to this time with all the stockholders."

"What did you do next?"

"I went back to Boston and reported results with a very heavy heart."

"Did you hear from Mr. Tilden again?"

"No. I understood that he told Mr. Wetmore, his partner, two weeks after, that he'd be 'blessed' if he'd pay a 'blessed' cent toward paying the men. 'If Breitung is so anxious to pay them,' said he, 'let him do so himself. I won't put in a cent.'"

From this interview it can be seen how Mr. Tilden loves the masses and sympathizes with them—how the man of millions would rather see hundreds of hard-working men starve than pay a paltry $1,100 toward their just dues.

FREE TRADE AND DISUNION.

The Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, the distinguished publicist and political economist, is writing a series of letters to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, addressed "To the Friends of the Union Throughout the Union." The first letter has appeared, and the writer opens by showing the causes which led to the rebellion. For twenty-five years the Northern Democratic leaders had been impressing upon the minds of their Southern allies the idea that so indespensable to the free States was their commerce with the South, that any demands which the slave power might make, would have to be complied with. Northern Democrats assured secessionists that any attempt at coercion would provoke forcible resistance and bloodshed at the North. Thus was secession stimulated, and when the rebellion came the Northern Democratic leaders gave all the aid in their power, by resisting every attempt to coerce the rebels. LEE'S army was welcomed by Democrats when it had penetrated into Pennsylvania, and had the Union forces been defeated at Gettysburg, New York city would have been handed over by its authorities to occupation by the Confederate army. Happily the result was otherwise; but the movements thus sanctioned led to mob law—the murder of unoffending Republicans, and the burning of school houses—in that city, early in July, 1863. The actors in those and other atrocities have been active agents of the Confederates, and are men like to those who massacred the unoffending blacks at Hamburg. Mr. CAREY then goes on to show that the Democratic platform, upon which the Confederates now stand, looks to the establishment of a course of action precisely similar to that which had so nearly disrupted the Union, and which, if readopted, will inevitably lead to that result. The Democratic and Southern free trade policy necessarily led to the rebellion, and the readoption of that policy now cannot fail to be followed by scenes as disastrous as those witnessed between 1860 and 1865, when free traders North and South were striving to render disunion permanent. This idea is followed out at considerable length, and supported by a number of arguments. In 1857, the writer predicted to Mr. DALLAS, then at the Court of St. James, that the Union would be dissolved "because nothing could stand against the solvent properties and powers of the tariff of 1846—that it would ruin any country similarly situated with our own." For a quarter of a century the commercial policy of the country, (with the exception of the brief and brilliant period of the protective tariff of 1842,) had been that of British free trade. We were required to look to England for our iron, our cloth and other products, to the neglect of our own unbounded resources, and Liverpool was the great center at which alone our people were permitted to make exchanges among themselves. The grain of the West, and the cotton of the South found a market there, and our commerce with the world at large was carried on by the aid of British ships, British traders and British manufacturers. There was literally no North and South commerce, all our great lines of road running East and West. The tax exacted from our people, by this ruinous policy, was without a parallel in the history of commerce. From year to year, as a still further consequence, alienation increased until the Southern section became ripe for rebellion. The lives which were sacrificed, and the treasure which had been wasted, might have been saved had the Democratic party favored American interests and opposed the British free trade policy.

This is an outline of Mr. CAREY'S initial letter; and while some may be disposed to modify his conclusion as to the extent to which free trade influenced the rebellion, it cannot be denied that it was an important factor in that struggle, for the existence of which the Democratic party was responsible.

TILDEN AND STORE-PAY.

This in succinct shape is the story of TILDEN'S scandalous operations in Michigan, which has been summarized by a leading Democratic paper in the West in this stinging way:

1. That Samuel J. Tilden is and has been the controlling owner of the New York Mine.
2. That it could issue no "iron currency" without his knowledge and consent.
3. That it did issue it by the million dollars.
4. That such issue was illegal and contrary to law.
5. That Samuel J. Tilden's influence helped to swindle the Government out of thousands of dollars of taxes due on this issue of iron currency.
6. That Samuel J. Tilden's store-pay system debases the workingman.
7. That Samuel J. Tilden's hard-money professions are in the light of the facts presented, a snare and a delusion.
8. That the figures have been collected from the official books of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Walter Finny, of Marquette, and that he says that they are far less in amount than they should be in reality.

THE man who did the most service for JEFF DAVIS' Confederacy stands the best chance of receiving reward from the Democrats. The worst copperheads in the North, and the worst rebels in the South, are almost invariably the men selected to fill the leading offices of trust and power in the gift of the Democratic party. Among the latest illustrations of this fact is the Democratic nomination of WADE HAMPTON for Governor of South Carolina. This man is an avowed apostle of the policy of White League hatred, ostracism and terrorism, and the fact that he has been selected as the Democratic standard-bearer in that State means that that party intends, notwithstanding the overwhelming legitimate Republican majority, to carry the coming election on the "Mississippi plan" of fraud, outrage and murder. It is conceded, by the Democrats themselves, that Governor CHAMBERLAIN, who will probably be renominated at the forthcoming Republican convention, has made one of the best Governors that South Carolina has ever had. He has saved the State some two million dollars, has lightened and equalized taxation, has weeded out corrupt and incapable officials, has preserved the judicial bench from threatened contamination, has corrected abuses on every hand, and has given the State the most honest and intelligent executive service it has known for many years. Yet because he *is* a Republican, the unselfish zeal with which he has served the people and reduced their burdens becomes an offense in the eyes of the implacables, who league together for his political destruction by nominating a man who is the very incarnation of the spirit of intolerance and brutality. They would sooner "reign in hell than serve in heaven." The cause of good government, fraternity and peace is nothing to them, but the gratification of their reactionary and vengeful lusts against the Republican administration and its supporters is everything. Even the Springfield *Republican*, which has scant regard for the Republican party, was constrained, a few days before the assembling of the convention and the nomination of HAMPTON, to say:

"This case of Governor Chamberlain is a test, not merely of political gratitude, but of political sincerity. It is more than that, even; it is a test of political sincerity. If the white people are capable of sacrificing their interests to their prejudices in this senseless way, then they are incapable as yet of intelligent local self government, and are in as crying need of political education as their black neighbors."

South Carolina is Republican by a majority of from twenty to thirty thousand votes, and the election cannot be carried by the Democrats except upon a programme of preconcerted fraud, violence, intimidation, and the organization and combination of every method that has ever been devised for defeating the free and full exercise of the sacred right of suffrage. We shall look, now, to see the Hamburg butchery, in its essential features, re-enacted in various parts of the State, for there is nothing cruel, cowardly, murderous and defiant of the National and State laws that is not included in the "Mississippi plan" of operations as it was carried out in that State, and as the Democrats of South Carolina are seeking to carry it out there.

WE SEE it stated that the recent report of Mr. WATSON to the British Government upon the State of Florida has attracted the attention of all Europe in that direction, and it is believed that the State will largely profit during the coming year from the emigration rapidly tending toward it. In this connection it is interesting to note that a great deal of attention is being given in Europe to engineering projects in this country, more particularly with regard to the ship canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and that across the peninsula of Florida. There is little doubt that the latter canal, which can easily be built, will be constructed within the next few years, the basis being too good to be neglected in times like these, when there are millions of money seeking for investment. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says, in his last letter to that journal, that the money can readily be found in Europe, and that DE LESSEPS, who built the Suez canal, is beginning to turn his attention to the Florida canal, not only as an engineering scheme, but as one of the surest sources of immediate profit that, to use his own phrase, "could be picked out from the thousands which have been brought under his notice since the completion of the Suez canal." In the commercial part of this work he sees the certainty of large and speedy returns, and says that, so far as he can judge from the maps and reports, the engineering work would offer no difficulties, and could be done at a figure even below the estimates. The French Geographical Society has, it appears, taken the Darien canal into consideration. At one of their meetings it was resolved to send M. DE GOGORZA, a Russian engineer of great merit, on a special mission to the Government of Bogota. He went out for the purpose of procuring a concession for the construction of a canal across the isthmus. On the 29th of May last the Government of Columbia, duly authorized by Congress, signed a contract with him and gave him immediate possession of the required territory. He has all the concessions and privileges that were demanded. Lieutenant WYSE, who has been long engaged upon the study of this important question, accompanied him. They have already made extensive explorations. In November next Lieutenant WYSE leaves Europe, with a scientific commission, for the purpose of surveying and taking the levels of the Gulfs of Araba and San Miguel, and the intention now is to run up the Atrato and Tuyra rivers. This commission is charged with the work of tracing the route of the canal and of estimating the cost. Both of these enterprises are of great importance to the commerce of the world.

SENATOR BOOTH, of California, who is now visiting his friends in Indiana, was present at Danville when General HARRISON made his opening speech. After the Republican candidate had got through Senator BOOTH was brought forward, and in the course of his address he presented the following vivid arraignment of the Democratic party:

"I do not deny that, so far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon by the divisions between the Republican and Democratic parties—great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration. But when I find the Democratic party as a compacted mass cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, all other questions in my mind are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me *I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins. For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea; for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come—yea, the fullness of the time—when it should cumber the ground no longer.* I do not deny that the Republican party has made mistakes. I do not deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents. But look at the past behind us. Think of the great questions it has confronted. Think of the hundreds of thousands, and the hundreds of thousands on that, that it has employed think of the difficulties it has passed through, the work it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have not been more and greater. They have been but as the bends of the river that do but deflect its channel as it rushes to the sea. And there is this to be said of it: That it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity, that when the catastrophe came over us that good men all over the world supposed would destroy us, it snatched victory even from the jaws of defeat, and made the event that was to blot us out from among the nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seal of universal freedom, and make it the guarantee of indissoluble union."

The part we have italicised is the most vigorous condemnation, and the most terse, that the Democratic party has ever received.

THE opening of the late session of Congress was distinguished by the attitude of quite a number of its members, who claimed to be independent of both parties, and about whose position the leaders of both parties were in doubt. Senators CHRISTIANCY, MCMILLAN, CAMERON of Wisconsin, and BOOTH, and Representatives SEELYE, BANKS and KELLEY were in this company; and it is a significant fact that every one of these men has been so disgusted by their experience of the Democracy in Congress that they have felt compelled to take open sides with the Republicans. Professor SEELYE has been converted from an Independent to a zealous Republican by his term in Congress, and is quoted as saying that a possible return of the Democrats to power is a serious thing to contemplate. We give elsewhere what BOOTH says on the same subject; and CHRISTIANCY and MCMILLAN were so horrified by the evidence before the Special Committee on Mississippi affairs, of which they were members, that they regard the success of the Democracy as the greatest calamity that could possibly befall the country. If, then, these men, rendered familiar with the hideous visage of a party that depends exclusively upon humbug, fraud and violence for success, are frightened at the prospect of a Democratic triumph, why should not every independent voter in the country take the same alarm? The men of thought, the intelligent, reflecting men, should see in the terror of these representatives of theirs that the only chance of safety for the country is to crush out the only party that threatens its peace. As Senator BOOTH well says, "there is no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins."

Fix the Dates.

[From the Brooklyn Argus.]

We fear that Congressman Hewitt's zeal to defend Governor Tilden will result as disastrously to himself as did his efforts to defend the emasculation of records on the Brooklyn Ring's Bridge books. He has gone so far in his defense of Tilden as to say;

"In regard to the insinuations connecting Governor Tilden's name with that of William M. Tweed, he [Mr. Hewitt] said that Governor Tilden had, for more than three years, like a hound on the scent, followed the members of the Ring patiently, secretly, diligently. He knew Mr. Tilden's untiring efforts day and night; he knew how he tracked these people to their dens of iniquity and finally dragged them forth to public execration."

The "dens" to which Mr. Tilden tracked Tweed must have been the Tammany Committee, of which they were both officers. Also, the Legislature where Tweed was chairman of a committee, and where he "bought legislators like cattle in the shambles," and enacted bills which Hoffman, the Governor, to whom Tweed and Tilden caused to be given a false certificate of election, eagerly signed. Fix the dates. The New York *Times* published the Ring *expose*, July 20, 1871. At the Rochester Convention in September, 1870, Tilden, Tweed and eight others had themselves and their delegates admitted by the ruling of Chairman Tilden, while the delegates of two hundred and twenty-nine of the Democratic committee were not allowed admission. This was a pretty close "connection," but it became still closer when Tilden made his speech and approved the ballot-box stuffing and robberies by which Tweed had disgraced the party and wronged the people.

The connection becomes still closer, when we see Tilden before Tweed at Albany on April 4, 1870, assuring him in the most unctious manner that he had "never entertained an unkind feeing" toward him. A known thief, and yet no unkind feelings by the official head of the party of the State; a ballot-box stuffer, and yet no unkind feelings; a briber of legislators, and yet no unkind feelings; a suborner of the press to the extent of $2,205,900, paid from the public treasury in the space of twenty months, and yet no unkind feelings! This is just what Sammy Tilden said to Tweed on the 4th of April, 1870:

"I came here, sir, (to Tweed, chairman) to aid no party, nor to injure any party man. And let me say here, that I have no feelings of unkindness to any human being. TO YOURSELF, MR. CHAIRMAN, (TWEED) I AM UNCONSCIOUS OF EVER HAVING ENTERTAINED AN UNKIND FEELING."

How bad it is that Tilden should have to face such proofs of his trickery through the zeal of an injudicious friend. Fix the dates. Tilden himself said in his letter to the New York *Times* of January 27, 1873:

"I had no more knowledge or grounds of suspicion of the frauds of 1869, as they were discovered three(?) years afterward, than the *Times* or the general public."

From July, 1869, to July, 1871, Mr. Tilden, is just two years, not three years; and from April, 1870, when you made the Albany speech and assured Tweed of your kindly regards, was but fifteen months. But you had no grounds for "suspecting fraud in 1869?" Why do you say 1869, Mr. Tilden? You sustained your friendly relations to Tweed way down through 1869, 1870 and 1871, three months after the *Times* published the documents. You sustained your relations with him until after you "pressed" Connolly to resign, so that he could not be proceeded against as an official, *and until after those vouchers were destroyed*. Then you commenced your sham fight with Tweed, and *not till then*.

But you did not only "suspect" you knew of Tweed's rascalities before the fall of 1871, before 1870, before 1869 and before 1868. You were made Chairman of the State Committee in 1866. You knew that Tweed was a bankrupt chair maker in 1860, and that without any business he had become worth millions in 1866. You saw the Court House, and was daily reminded of the robberies then going on, long before 1866. You knew that yourself and Tweed were responsible for counting 37,000 false ballots for Hoffman in 1868, for legal action against you was threatened, and Horace Greeley warned you, through an open letter in October, 1869, not to undertake it again. You knew the schemes for robbery which went through the Legislature and the Common Council; you knew that certain newspapers were suborned, because their bills were published by other papers; you knew that nearly $2,000,000 were added to the city debt in 1867, over $5,000,000 in 1868, over $13,000,000 in 1869 and over $25,000,000 in 1870. You knew that your tax assessments were increased one-quarter between 1866 and 1871.

How does the following from friend Hewitt's speech sound after reading the foregoing:

"No one will intimate that there was the slightest intimacy, personal or political, at any time, between Samuel J. Tilden and William M. Tweed. There never was."

We rather think that many will not only "intimate" that there was a slight intimacy between Samuel and William, but a very cordial and close intimacy. We shall furnish the proofs in a very few days. If those *vouchers* had not been destroyed, after the interview between Tilden and Connolly on the 15th of September, 1871, we should have still further proofs. For the present we refer to Uncle Samuel himself, who wrote a letter to the New York *Times* January 27, 1873, in which he clinches the "intimacy" pretty well and lays Mr. Hewitt out very cold. In that letter Mr. Tilden said:

"I pressed Mr. Connolly (September 15, 1871) to surrender the office" (of Comptroller). "* * * That he had less to fear from the public than from his confederates. "* * * THE STORM WOULD PASS OVER HIM AND BEAT UPON OTHERS."

Who of the other thieves Tilden conferred with, he does not say; neither does he say what other things he "pressed" Connolly to do. But *the vouchers were soon after burnt*, and Connolly took his departure for Egypt. It must also be remembered that Tweed is not in prison, and that no one has been disturbed for letting him off. By fixing the dates carefully, it will assist to unravel many vexed questions.

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Bad as the case against Mr. Tilden was, on his own showing, in the matter of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, it is made infinitely worse by the report of the committee appointed to represent the interests of the bondholders and stockholders of the company. The committee show not only that Mr. Tilden rejected an offer to submit to arbitration the points in dispute—not only that he refused to render in detail a statement of the purposes to which the over-issue of bonds and stock was put—but that he withholds from the company its own records of account, which could have come into his hands only as its paid counselor and agent. The fact is in strict keeping with the scandalous ground he has assumed in his formal answer to the legal case—ground which amounts to a denial of responsibility as between agent and principal, and which in England would subject him to sharp penal discipline. The committee traces to Mr. Tilden and three associates a surplus of $131,000 first mortgage bonds and $50,000 unauthorized second mortgage preferred bonds, the whole of which seems to have been divided among them. There are besides, 898 shares of preferred stock of which Tilden & Co. had the distribution, and which have gone no one but themselves knows whither. One new point is brought to light by the committee which adds a big blot to the record of the "great reformer." In his answer, he alleges in general terms that claims and liabilities remained after the reorganization had been finished, and that he and his associates retained available assets to indemnify them against loss. Now it appears that these claims were left unsatisfied, and that the company has been obliged to pay them out of its earnings. If this statement is correct, it is clear that to the original case of fraud must be added a bad case of false pretenses—very pretty charges to hang over the head of a candidate for the Presidency,—*New York Times.*

ANTIPODAL ODDITIES.

A Day Among the Celestials—The Medical Virtue of Pulverized Snake and Dessicated Lizard—Some Things Not Made of Bamboo—How John Smokes and Dresses.

[From the Philadelphia Times, 17th.]

The Celestial Empire not having received as much space in the Main Building as it desired to have, put nothing on exhibition there except its manufactures and handiwork, and obtained about 1,500 square feet of floor area at the western end of the mineral annex, where it makes a thorough and curious display of its agricultural products, exports and miscellaneous oddities. Many of these articles are for sale, and can be taken from the ground by purchasers as soon as certain customs arrangements are effected, which will be done in a few days. It being a Government exhibit, all the cash receipts are to go into the celestial exchequer. The preparation of tea and the manufacture of silk being the greatest industries of the country, and greater in China than elsewhere, lead in the representation. China, however, makes the largest and best part of her silk display in the Main Building. The tea exhibit comprises over fifty varieties. These may have originated from only a few varieties of the plant, owing to the difference caused by climate, place of growth and various modes of preparation. Eighty samples are shown, representing the ports of Shanghai, Amow, Swatow, Foo Chow and Canton.

LOOK OUT FOR GREEN TEA.

Naturally, all these should be of a very dark color, but a vitiated taste in Europe and America demands "young hyson," "imperial," and other green brands, which are colored by a poisonous substance. A Chinaman would rather swallow a decoction of opium and tobacco than one of the green tea prepared by himself. He thinks that the mere change in color of oolong, congou, souchong or flowery pekoe suggests no improvements in quality, and that a coating of poison is rather a deterioration. Reasoning, however, that what is poison to the Mongolian may be medicine in the Caucasian, he willingly yields to the taste of the latter, especially as a margin of profit is offered in his favor. Much of the tea is in the form of huge plugs of navy tobacco, and fully as compact. It is so prepared for exportation to Asiatic countries, chiefly to Siberia, and is known in this form as "brick tea." The leaves are made to adhere by a gummy substance, and their compactness insures longer preservation than can be effected by the usual method of packing. China exports little or no tobacco, but produces enough for the vast consumption of that community within her territory. A Celestial who does not smoke is regarded as unpatriotic. Opium, his delight, is not so extensively used as tobacco. Every opium smoker is a smoker of tobacco also. The use of opium creates a longing which, if always gratified with opium, would soon kill the smoker, who therefore takes tobacco for a change. The display of tobacco is large, many of the leaves being over two feet in length. It is very rich in what the Celestials do not like—nicotine.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S PIPE.

This they get rid of by using an anti-nicotine pipe made of metal, and having the tobacco bowl so inserted in a chamber containing water that every whiff of smoke is drawn through the latter and deprived of the nicotine.

If children who make ugly faces and bawl when their mammas want them to take medicine were brought here to see the horrible pharmaceutical concoctions that poor little China folk are obliged to swallow, they might be taught contentment with their lot. Of over one thousand medicinal specimens the majority consist of such lovely objects as Spanish flies, red arsenic, dried centipedes, roaches and sea-horses, powdered pinch-bugs, betel nuts, which are chewed like tobacco, dried snakes and snake skins, dessicated lizards and opium. Each of these has its Æsculapian virtue for the Celestials, but to know what that virtue is the reader must learn Chinese and question the long-queued, flowing-robed gentlemen who glide through the Exhibition minding nobody's business but their own. The most popular

MEDICINE IN CHINA

is ginseng, a root resembling young parsnips. It is of three kinds—native, wild and Corean. Of these the wild is the most valuable, and specimens of it are exhibited, marked $200 a pound. For the bliss of opium, or extract of poppy plant, China is indebted to the European, who, in spite of Celestial opposition, introduced it within her territory from India. She has since become resigned to the cultivation of the poppy in considerable quantities. The commercial article looks like lumps of shoemaker's wax. Rice, the chief food of the Chinese, is represented by some scraggy specimens, which, on a South Carolina plantation, would be regarded as "third common." Fifty samples and over thirty-five varieties of native cereals are exhibited. There is nothing remarkable in these, except the unusual color of the peas and beans, and the dwarfishness not only of these, but also of the maize, barley and wheat. The samples of peas and beans are green, yellow, red, black, white and brown respectively. Among the other articles of food are dried shark-fins, of which soup is made, and which in China form a delicacy corresponding to mock turtle in occidental lands, peanuts only half as large as, but not quite as clammy, those vended around the Centennial grounds, and dark, poorly-ground wheat flour, which in Northern China, where the colder climate demands a change from the ubiquitous nation-supporting rice-dish of the South, is consumed in large quantities. In the quantity produced in China sugar is next in importance to tobacco, and every treaty port from New Chang to Canton sends samples of that article.

BAMBOO AND BAMBOO.

When one becomes acquainted with the fact that the Chinese mandarin sits down on a bamboo chair at a bamboo table, takes up a pencil with a bamboo holder, dips it in a bamboo ink box and writes on paper made of bamboo pith, he may imagine the importance of bamboo in China and the extent of its exhibit here. This pith, of which paper is made, is white, elastic and very tenacious. From it are made imitations of flowers that cannot be equaled by the best wax. Among other objects of interest are pillows made of bamboo, and of course very hard, just what the Chinese like; ropes made of split bamboos drums and tambourines, covered with snake skin instead of parchment; mouth organs made of as many tubes of bamboo as there are notes in the gamut, no two being of the same length, and the principle of playing the instrument being the same as that of the flute; very pliable leather, finished like American oil-cloth, and used for the same purposes as the latter; fans made of plant leaves or of silk-worm cocoons; embroidered silk shoes with cloth soles, only three inches long, having rectangular heels of delicate leather, two inches high, and being the same as those worn by the ladies of China, whose feet are so small that the Celestial beauties must waddle like a man on stilts, while some of them cannot walk at all, but have to be carried about on men's backs; varieties of the compass—an article invented, according to Chinese annals, several thousand years before Adam's time; camel's hair cemented together to form a stiff pencil, and inserted in bamboo holders; blocks of India ink, which, with these pencils, answer for both writing and painting, and many skins of tigers, leopards, wolverines, sea-leopards and other wild animals.

ANTIPODAL COSTUME.

A number of carved wooden figures, clothed to represent the different classes of people in China, is an amusing and instructive exhibit. In the matter of clothing China is just as antipodal to America as in geographical position. All the women wear pantaloons, and all the men, except the soldiers, frocks and petticoats. There is the civil mandarin, with his fur-trimmed silk robes, and on top of his cap the red button, signifying that he is proficient in all the "ics" and "ologies"; the bride with her black-painted teeth and microscopical feet (things indispensable to female loveliness); the military mandarin, with his bamboo, wash-basin hat, surmounted by the blue-button, denoting his perfection in military tactics; the schoolmaster armed with a pipe and a pouch full of tobacco in one hand, and a hieroglyphical primer in the other; the soldier in his blue drill pantaloons and red-edged tunic; the coolie with his bamboo lever across his shoulder, upon which he carries astonishing burdens, and the self-denying, hairless, celibate Joss-man, or priest, with his eyes closed and his hands clasped in prayer. Around the Joss-man's neck is a string of black beads, which he uses to count his prayers. Men of his class have been known to have themselves nailed shut in boxes with holes large enough to admit air, but too small to allow food to be passed through, and to remain in that condition, out of self-denial, until almost dead. This they did by way of penance for their own sins and propitiation for those of their flocks.

◆

The Owner of Seven Continuous Farms

The Middletown, Pa., *Journal* says that during the wheat and oats harvest Colonel James Young, of that town, employs eighty hands, at other times not less than forty-two are constantly employed. With this force and thirty-five mules, there were cultivated this year two hundred and eighty-one acres in wheat, two hundred and sixty-five in corn, two hundred and seventy-six in oats, sixteen in potatoes, ten in tobacco and two hundred and ninety in grass. In addition, these hands keep in excellent repair and whitewash twenty-five miles of fencing; keep in repair three of private roadway and some ten miles of under-draining.

The farms in one continuous stretch are seven in number—over one square mile—all neatly enclosed with post and rail fencing. The fences are whitewashed every year, making them more durable as well as adding greatly to their appearance. On the farms are eight dwellings and seven barns, all handsomely painted and kept in the best order.

A few days ago Mr. Young gave a dinner to the clergymen of Middletown and their wives. During the day they were given an opportunity of inspecting the farms of Mr. Young, teams having been provided for their accommodation.

◆

The Democrats held possession of the town of Windsor, Maine, for fourteen years. At the last election the Republicans carried it, after a hard fight, and found the town accounts in a mixed and ugly shape. Investigation shows that the Democratic officials stole $13,443, five per cent. of the entire valuation of the town. Pretty reformers they!

AN ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLER.

Sentenced to Five Years' Penal Servitude—The Fate Which Befell Richard Banner Oakley—Some Account of the Man's History.

A London cable dispatch a few days ago announced that Mr. Richard Banner Oakley, the founder of the Co-operative Credit Bank, had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for frauds committed in connection with that great financial spider's nest. Mr. Banner Oakley was in many respects a unique rogue, and the history of his various schemes for swindling the public would read like a romance. Originally of a good family, he entered upon a financial career with a fair fortune. From an overpowering love of speculation he very soon got stranded, and began to look about him for a rich wife, and succeeded in securing one in Shropshire. Being a dashing, genial sort of an individual, he made himself so popular in the chosen home of the typical stupid English squire that he was asked to contest the representation of Shrewsbury in Parliament. He failed and had no money to pay his bills, and it burst upon his wife's father that the rich daughter had been sacrificed to a needy adventurer. Oakley then went into a grand scheme for building up a fortune. He rented several large Scotch deer forests and moors, furnished dogs, guns, ammunition, &c., all on credit, and sublet them to parties of Lancashire, London and Birmingham tradesmen, who were proud to talk about their "moors in Scotland." For this they paid liberally, and it really looked as if the versatile Oakley was at last on the broad road to riches. Unfortunately the second year there came a blighting disease among grouse, and the whole scheme collapsed. Oakley went into the Bankruptcy Court for the fourth time, and paid nothing. His next speculation was the Co-operative Credit Bank, and Carlyle's saying that the world is mainly made up of fools finds confirmation in the fact that he was associated in the management of the concern with some really honorable men—soldiers and clergymen—whose good name lent the speculation an air of respectability. Besides, thousands of people intrusted Oakley with their savings, and for a time the scheme went on briskly. His system of "banking" simply consisted of people placing their money in his hands without any security beyond that of his promise to pay eighteen per cent. on the deposit money out of the enormous gains he professed to make by speculating on the Stock Exchange. The whole scheme was a most barefaced swindle, and it is wonderful the number of people who were duped. For a time Mr. Oakley, who, by the bye, was a canting, preaching hypocrite, will have leisure to mature some new benevolent scheme in the interests of suffering humanity and—Richard Banner Oakley.

It was through the agency of Mr. Oakley and a London advertising agent that the notorious Keokuk and Kansas Railway scheme was floated in the English market. For weeks the English newspapers were flooded with flaming advertisements, showing the immense commercial advantages to be derived from the freight traffic on this railroad which was only fifteen miles in length. Mr. Oakley also started a financial newspaper, many thousand copies of which, containing glowing descriptions of this railroad, were circulated all over Great Britain gratuitously. An examination of his books failed to show, even approximately, how much the public subscribed to this bogus scheme, but the sum must have footed up to a very respectable one. When his "bank" was seized the only available funds consisted of a few shillings and a number of the Keokuk and Kansas Railroad bonds, representing a sum of about ten thousand pounds. Of course they were utterly valueless, and the thousands of people who were duped have not and never will receive a penny of the money invested.

HEWITT'S FALSEHOODS.

Tilden's War Record—Hewitt's Yarn About Tilden's Aiding the Tammany Regiment a Lie Out of the Whole Cloth—Just What Tilden Did Do.

[From the N. Y. Times, 18th.]

The statement of Abram S. Hewitt that Samuel J. Tilden subscribed toward the organization of the Tammany regiment during the war is a fabrication out of whole cloth, and Mr. Hewitt should have known that it had no foundation in fact. The documents of the "Union Defense Committee," which was started in this city at the outbreak of the war for the purpose of equipping regiments for active service, show that the *entire cost* of sending the Tammany and three other New York regiments to the front was defrayed *wholly* by the committee. It was, therefore, unfortunate for Mr. Hewitt to have selected the Tammany regiment as the one to which, as he stated, without the slightest foundation, Tilden gave a subscription, when the records show that he never gave even one cent to the organization. These facts do not admit of dispute. They have passed into history. The Union Defense Committee of New York, and its action in regard to regiments from this city, are matters of record in the Government offices at Washington. On page 54 of the report of this committee, issued in 1862, we find that they paid out the following sums, being the *whole* cost of equipping the regiments:

Tammany Regiment	$47,146 65
Mozart Regiment	67,099 83
Garibaldi Guards	47,517 56
De Kalb Regiment	43,891 50

The average cost of equipping each of these regiments was $52,997 88. The committee then say:

"*These were the only regiments of which the* ENTIRE *cost was defrayed by the Union Defense Committee. Every article of clothing and equipment was furnished by the committee, together with rations for almost a thousand men each for a period of two months.*"

Irrespective of these facts, it was rather unfortunate for Mr. Hewitt to open the "war record" of Tilden in the House of Representatives. Of the millions of official and other documents published during the war, not one has yet been found showing that Tilden had given counsel or money or a word of encouragement in favor of perpetuating the Union. There is one, however, to be found—one under his own signature—in which he actually proposed to let the South establish an independent nation before a shot was fired—in the hope that she could make a treaty of peace with the North for common defense. Samuel J. Tilden was never known to do anything to help on the war, either by assisting the soldiers themselves or by ministering to their families during their absence or after their deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have refused assistance on many occasions. For the sake of example the following well-authenticated case may be stated: Early in the war a young man of excellent family and superior character and attainments was desirous of raising a company. He waited upon Mr. Tilden, with whom he had an acquaintance, and asked him to give him a letter of recommendation to certain State officials.

Mr. Tilden's reply was in substance as follows: "Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation; this war is an outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution."

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NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania on SEPTEMBER 11th, A. D. 1876, by WM. W. YOUNG and others, pursuant to the Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, approved in May, A. D., 1876, for the creation of a corporation for carrying on the business of Banking in the City of Pittsburgh, to be named

"The Lawrence Bank of Pittsburgh,"

and to have a capital of eighty thousand dollars, with privilege to increasing same to two hundred thousand dollars.

WM. W. YOUNG,
For self and other applicants.

NOTICE—COPY OF THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that J. H. Smith and A. E. Beardsford had nothing to do with getting up or the management of those Centennial Expositions now going through Ohio and Virginia, in any shape or form whatever. I am the whole, sole proprietor of the said Exposition, wherein C. N. Moore is President of said Exposition.
[Signed] C. N. MOORE.
Signed and acknowledged before me this 29th day of July, 1876. JOSIAH MONTGOMERY,
Justice of the Peace.
Minerva, Ohio, July 29, 1876. d*

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d* A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Common Pleas Court, No. 1, of Allegheny County, empowering me thereto, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., at 1 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1876,

the following described Real Estate, belonging to the estate of Adam Potter, Jr., clear of liens, viz: A first-class Farm of 103 Acres, more or less, situated in North Fayette Township, Allegheny county, about 3 miles from Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, via Steubenville Pike. There are about 80 acres cleared; the balance in excellent White Oak Timber. Nearly the whole tract is underlaid with the best quality of Coal; coal bank open. There is a good two-story Frame House of 6 rooms, nearly new, on the premises, with a new Barn and 2 Orchards, 1 old and 1 young. The quality of the land is limestone, and has no superior in the neighborhood.
Terms and conditions will be made known on day of Sale. A. H. BAUMAN, Assignee.
For particulars inquire at 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, August 1, 1876.

12 ACRES OF LAND
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
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